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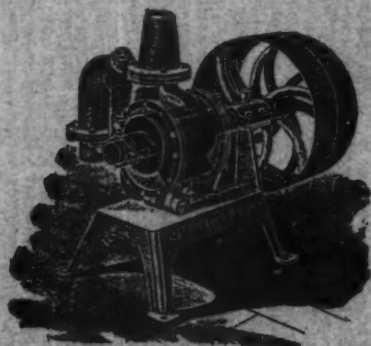
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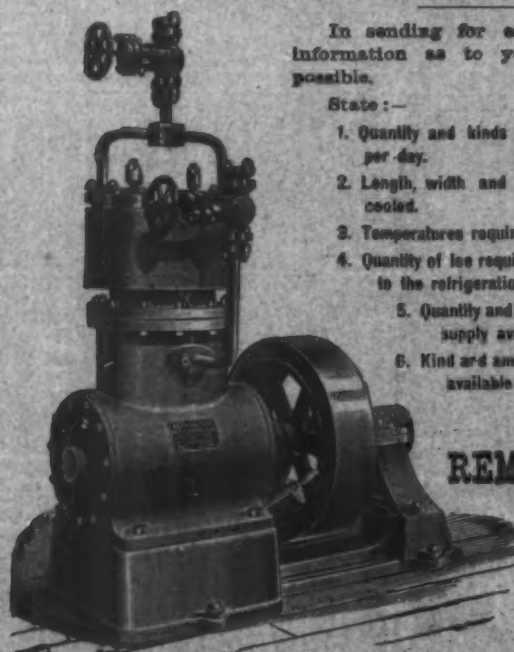
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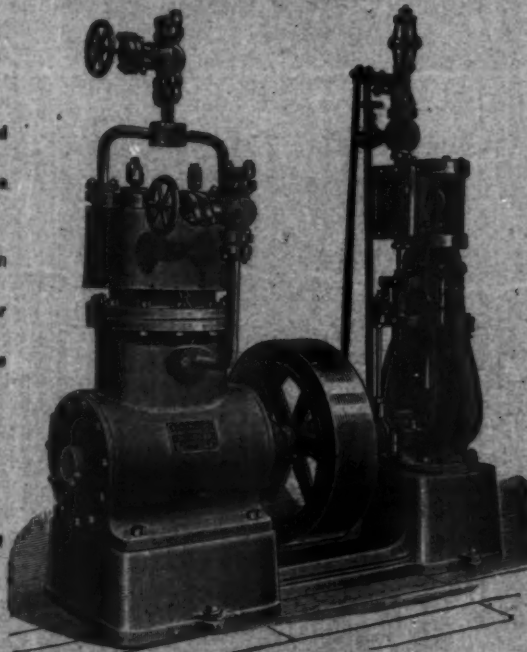
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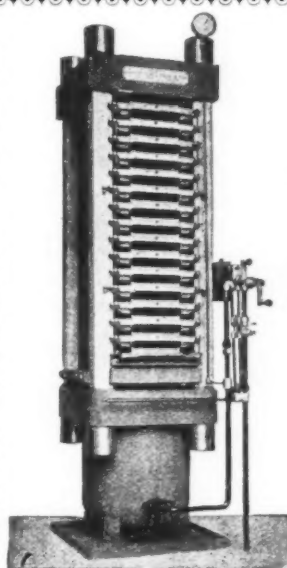
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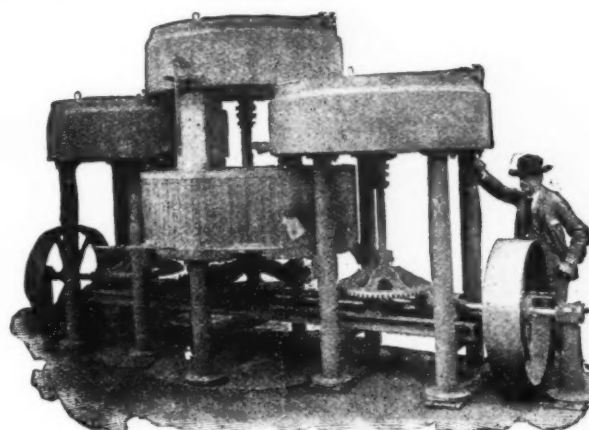
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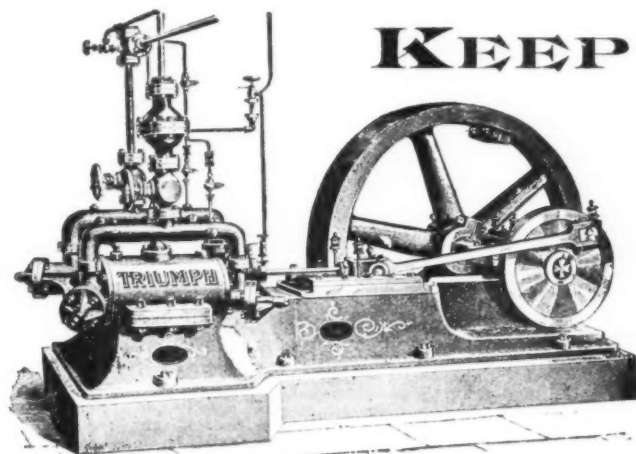
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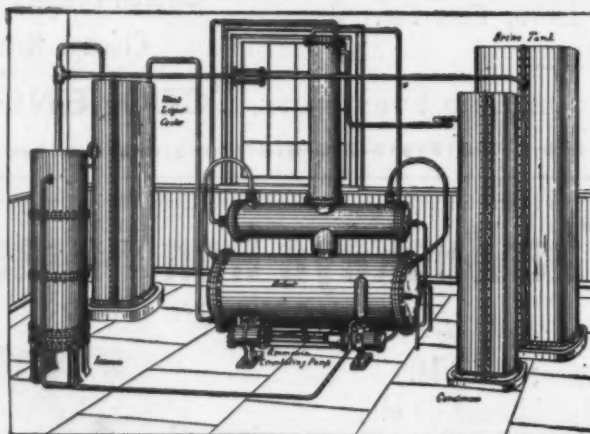
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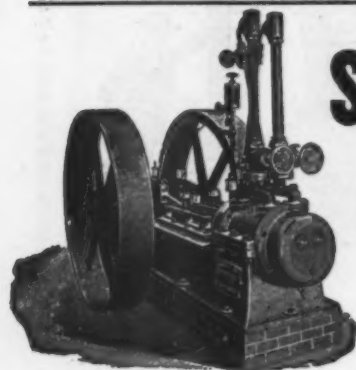
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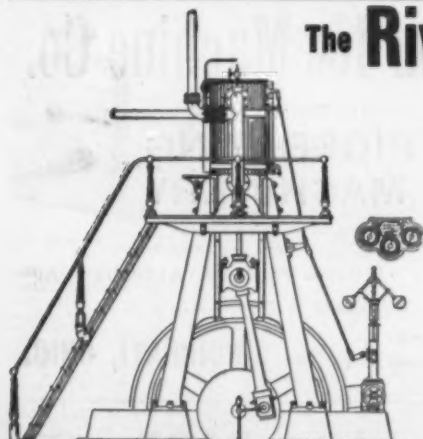
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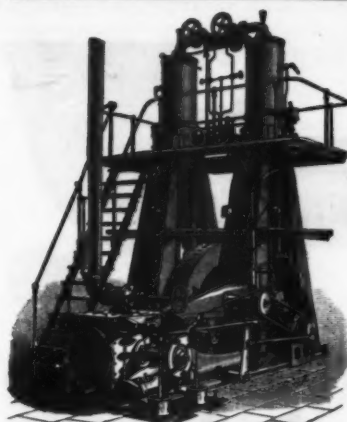
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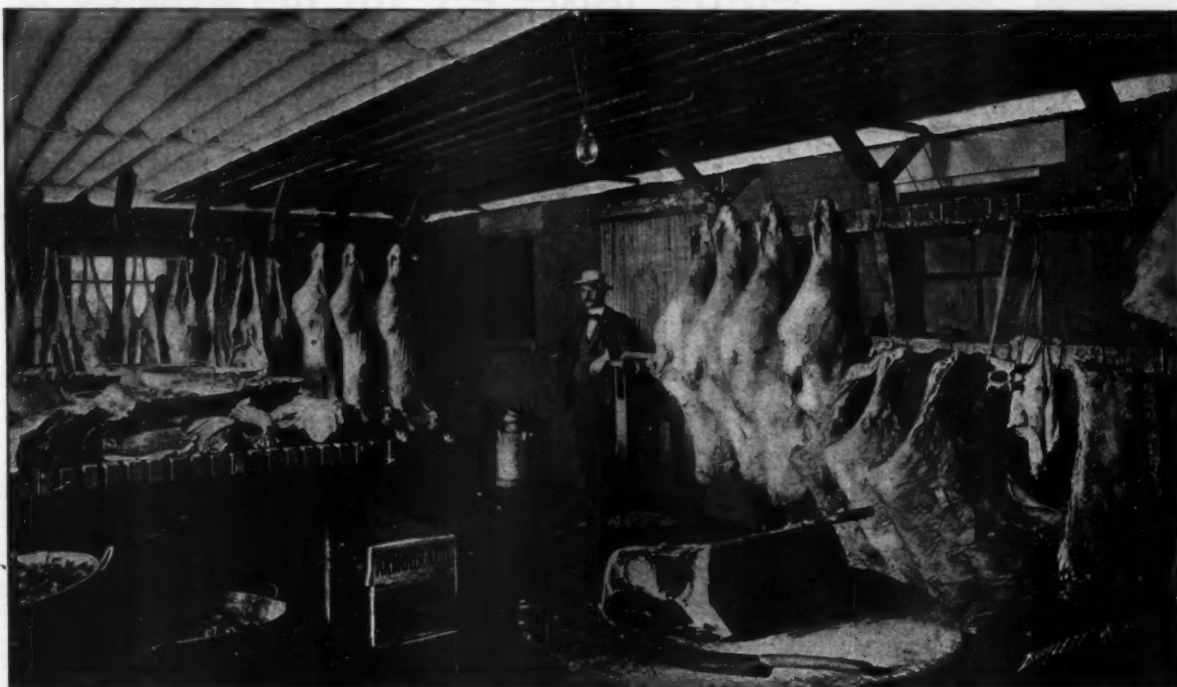
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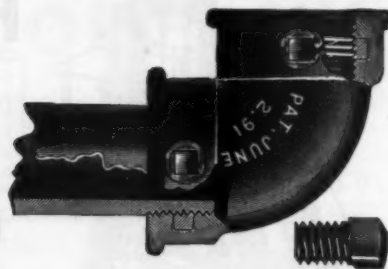
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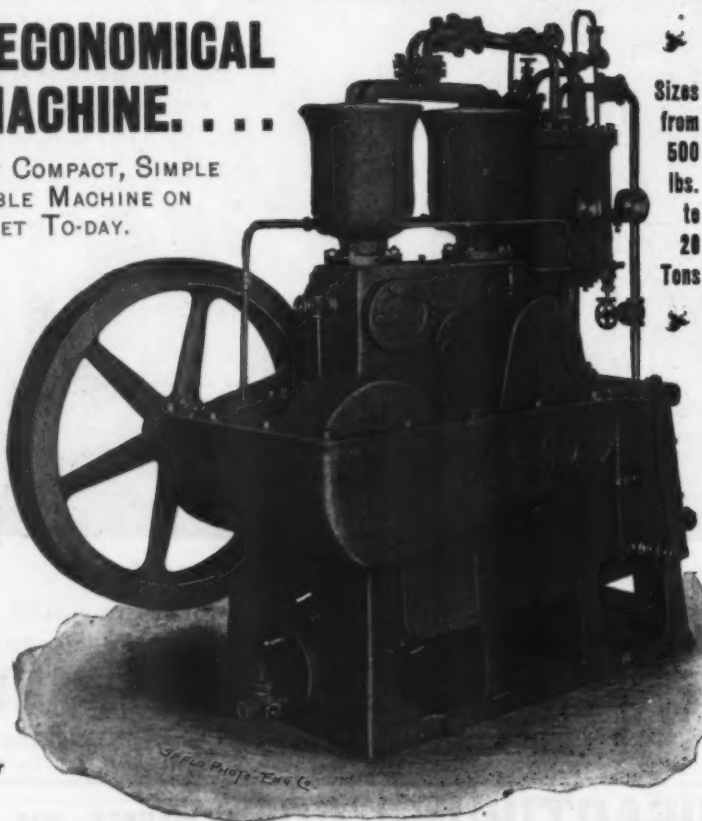
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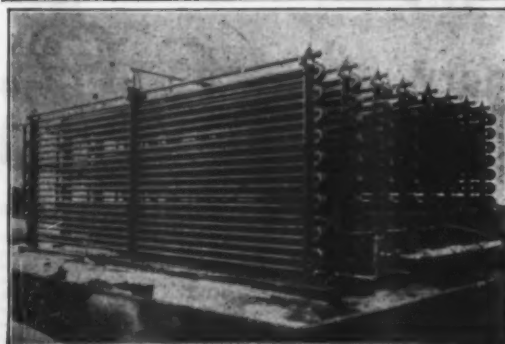
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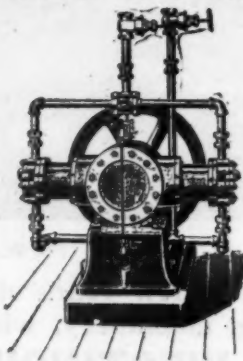
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THE YELLOW FEVER SCARE.

The market for provisions suffered during the past week from a fever scare. It was not the healthier and surely more profitable kind of fever which, with the general revival in business, seized our brethren of the Produce Exchange, Board of Trade, and Stock Exchange, causing their pulse to beat more violently and forcefully than for many years past. The Produce Exchange fever was yellow, at least yellowish. It paraded the same color that has become typical of a certain class of newspapers, which, by their reckless sensationalism, have broken up many a happy home and ruined many a promising existence, until at last public indignation forced them into the background. And the similarity of color was only too well-founded. It was yellowish sensationalism that enlarged a few cases of sickness to a widespread epidemic, and threatened to disturb the healthy development of an important part of the Nation's trade. That certain well-known speculators improved on such an opportunity to enrich themselves at the expense of many others, could only be expected. Fortunately, however, truth must come out very soon in these more enlightened times, and so neither the sensationalism of newspapers nor the cleverness of speculators could do very much harm. The scare is almost totally overcome, and the alleged epidemic never outgrew a limited number of pretty much isolated cases.

In our last week's issue we stated that, in our opinion, "it is too late in the season for yellow fever or any other disease to spread in any dangerous degree," and, speaking of lard in particular, we continued: "Consequently the South will buy lard, and will buy more of it as the cooler season sets in." Our esteemed contemporary, the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, waited until last Thursday to learn the same truth via New Orleans. We quote with pleasure our friend's editorial of September 16:

It is reassuring to learn from the New Orleans Picayune that the yellow fever has arrived too late to be a serious menace. The disease has never become seriously dangerous or fatal, says the Picayune, unless it started in the hot months of May, June or July. From 1847 to 1878 there were seven great epidemics of yellow fever; one began in January, two in May, three in June and one in July. In the whole thirty years there was not a single year in which the mortality was heavy, unless the disease got an early start. The comparative immunity of New Orleans since 1878 indicates how much sanitary science has done to deprive these epidemics of their terrors. Years ago humanity stood almost helpless before yellow fever, small-pox and the bubonic plague. Four centuries ago the last, under the name of the black death, carried off a quarter of the population of Europe, and was the occasion of the institution of the quarantine; this year the same disease has caused great horror by its ravages in India, and yet even in that unsanitary land the mortality due to it is small relatively to the population.

The most encouraging incident in the whole affair was the efficiency and discretion displayed by the authorities ever since the first outbreak. Inefficiency might have permitted the epidemic to gain very much more headway. Efficiency of the service, but combined with injudicious overzeal, might have done very much more harm to the trade. We congratulate our authorities, and, foremost of all, the able and energetic head of the National Quarantine Service, the Hon. Walter Wyman, Surgeon-General, for his well-planned and judicious, and thereby successful, actions. It is impossible to describe the same in a more lucid and at the same time more modest way, than he has done it himself in the following dispatch to one of the proprietors of "The National Provisioner:"

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16, 1897.
Dr. J. H. Senner, 284 and 286 Pearl Street,
New York:
Replying to your request, Government is

aiding State and local authorities in every possible way, sending experts to determine on nature of fever and to see that measures are enforced. If States fail to refuse, the Government acts, but thus far the organized State Boards of Health have done well. Have ordered a train inspection service, under direction of marine hospital surgeon, a medical inspector to accompany every passenger train from New Orleans to Mobile. This is both for safety and for facilitating travel. Thus far the results of the energetic measures taken by the various State authorities in places where the disease has been discovered, backed by the cordial co-operation with men and means by the National authorities are encouraging, notwithstanding the occasional outbreak in small places infected before the fever was suspected.

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

It is most gratifying to know that our National quarantine service is managed by a gentleman who, now under the third Administration, has proven his fitness for the responsible position entrusted to him.

ANOTHER THREAT OF WAR.

A special cable dispatch from Berlin indicates that the Imperial Government of Germany has definitely decided to abstain from a radical policy of retaliation, as originally contemplated, on account of the Dingley bill. So the second, sober thought prevailed after all, evidently, in view of the indispensability of American oil and of American cotton for the German people and their industries. The Government's decision, however, still meets with considerable opposition from those quarters which represent specific interests more than those of the people at large. The Staatsbürger-Zeitung, for instance, the organ of the Antisemitic wing of the Agrarian party, still clamors for a retaliatory duty war on all American products. These Agrarians become more and more furious with each pound of American meat or meat product imported into their neighborhood, although it could, of course, never be imported if it were not needed, as it unquestionably is. They propose not to rest, nor to give rest, unless they themselves provide every pound of meat at prices suitable to them and to the exclusion of any cheaper and better meat-products from abroad. They admit the indispensability of American oil and cottons, but still deny to characterize American meat-products in the same light, even in the face of import figures which clearly demonstrate the hypocritical fallacy of the assertion.

We have before us a leaflet published by the Correspondence of the League of Agriculturists, and distributed as manuscript among all the newspapers of the German Empire, but reprinted only by such who are owned or controlled by the Agrarians. Under the heading "As to the Imports of Meat From the United States," they sneeringly refer to the recent mission of our Mr. Ganz and to his reports about the same. But, while they brand this mission as futile, they admit with the same stroke of the pen, that the imports of meat-products into Germany increased in the previous quarter of the year from 2,893,800 kilogramms in 1896 to 5,040,000 kilogramms in 1897. They hasten to add that this enormous increase should by no means be attributed to an improvement in the quality or to any perfect sanitary condition of the American products. They actually assert, incredible as it may appear, that we Americans export those goods only because we are afraid to eat them, while they are just good enough for the German people! And the German importers of American products, who under no circumstances would touch much less eat any of those poisonous articles, force the same on the poor people simply to fill their own pockets, regardless of the dreadful consequences.

It seems that this nonsense has found some echo on the part of the authorities. The special cable dispatch above referred to states that, notwithstanding the decision to abstain from retaliation, a still more rigid control of the importation of American products is about to be introduced. Nobody can for a moment doubt that this promise, if it be taken as such, has only been made to appease the hungry Agrarians, who, of course, accept any-

small favors, but continue to clamor for more and larger ones. A great deal of harm can unfortunately be done by mere vexations in enforcing any apparently harmless law, and under the veil of alleged sanitary precaution almost any trade can be killed if hypothetical officers of the government care to exercise undue zeal in enforcing almost any kind of regulations. But such a policy can never prevail for any length of time without the greatest harm to the Government which gave its consent to such performances among "friendly" nations. We do not, therefore, believe that the Imperial Government of Germany, in the face of all the precautions taken at this side of the ocean, can or will do more than to pacify the Agrarians by promises. Should we, however, be mistaken in this assumption, and should a secret and treacherous war be attempted against American products, then let it better be an open war on both sides, and we do not fear the outcome.

HIGHER MARKETS TO COME.

Do not be shaken out! Holdings of provisions and lard have gone from weak into strong hands. The Government estimate of corn is too high. Rains and some frost have considerably reduced former estimates. Hog cholera prevails to an extent in Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana and Texas. The export demand for hog products and lard is unprecedented. Do not allow those "patriots" who would prefer to see fever and cholera scourge devastate our country rather than see a hog die of cholera, shake you out. Hold your lard and provisions. You will see higher prices.

ONWARD!

The New York headquarters of "The National Provisioner" have again been materially enlarged and entirely refurnished. A large, commodious and well equipped writing and reading room has been set aside for the convenience of our patrons and friends, foreign and American, and they are all cordially invited to make use of all the facilities offered. We will receive mails for our friends and address and forward same to their destination and hold our services at your disposal hereafter as heretofore. Please call and see us.

The statistics of our foreign trade show very encouraging figures. For the month of August, 1897, our exports in merchandise increased to not less than \$80,330,306, against \$68,601,006 for the same month in 1896. For the eight months of the calendar year ending with August the total of exports amounts to the enormous sum of \$620,434,000, against \$567,216,000 for the same period in 1896, showing an increase of not less than \$53,218,000. The imports during the same period show an increase from \$471,232,000, of which \$256,968,000 dutiable, to \$546,473,000, among them \$266,031,000 dutiable. By far the largest portion of this increase in imports dates, of course, from the time before the enactment of the Dingley tariff. Since that time imports fell quite heavily below last year, and still more below the year 1895. For the month of August, 1897, the imports amounted to only \$39,876,640, against \$49,468,100 in 1896 and \$73,468,718 in 1895. It may interest our readers to compare this showing of our country with that of our big British cousins. Here are their figures: Imports in August, 1897, £33,371,385, against £32,480,473 in 1896; exports in August, 1897, £18,773,997, against £20,326,796 in 1896; imports in 8 months, 1897, £294,755,179, against £283,316,666 in 1896; exports in 8 months, 1896, £157,685,901, against £160,831,675 in 1896. We are, after all, in it, too.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the *l.*, except lard and hogs, which are quoted by the *c.*, and pork and beef, by the *bbl.* or tierce.

BADLY DEMORALIZED MARKETS THROUGH THE YELLOW FEVER SCARE AND DECLINES, AND SHAKING OUT OF THE LONG INTEREST BY PACKERS.—REACTIONS.—SOUTHERN DEMANDS FALLING OFF.—EXPORTERS AWAITING MORE SETTLED CONDITIONS.—AT THE CLOSE LOOKS AS THOUGH LIQUIDATION WAS ABOUT OVER, WITH PRICES RECOVERING AND MORE ACTIVE SPECULATION.

Last Saturday was the beginning of selling by the packers. They had been forestalled by the outsiders. There was a momentary impression that the packers were trying further to frighten the outside sellers in order to still further add to their holdings. But it was soon apparent that the packers were partaking of the general scare over the yellow fever reports, and that they surmised a steadily declining market for awhile, and that the countrymen had got the advantage over them in unloading on the first signs of an influence in the reports from the South, and that the packers would have their additional stuff to take care of. All hands were surprised at the change in the situation. The break upon that day was the most important that occurred. The reports from the South had added to the pressure over selling. Armour was freely unloading the entire list, while the declining tendency brought out a number of stop loss orders. Besides there was a weak feeling over the entire long interest. At the close of Saturday the sentiments all around was that the break had been about all that could be looked for and that if the consumptive demands should keep along in full proportions a reaction would come about. The severe decline had also brought liberal calls for margins, and which added to the depression. But there was a still further downward pressure to come about—with the beginning of this week it became clear that the Southern demands for provisions would sharply fall off; that the spread of the yellow fever and the numerous quarantines in force against New Orleans and other Southern distributing centers would very materially affect the movements of provisions at the South. Then again there was no sign of material increase in the

Continent and United Kingdom demands for lard and bacon, although the shipments are large, especially to the Continent, on old buying orders and consignments. Monday therefore brought about a further decline of 15¢ on pork, 2¢ on points on lard and 2¢ on points on ribs, followed by rallies. There was then a good deal of outside selling on that day; the orders were scattered; Armour and Swift were the main buyers at times; the other packers were taking in a little stuff all around. The Cudahy Packing Co. bought largely all day. A light reaction in prices followed. With this returning confidence over buying by the packers the impression gained that bottom had been about reached, although weak spots were expected for awhile until confidence was restored, and that the market looked healthy. On Tuesday there was a further slight gain in prices at the opening, with pork up 12¢, lard 5 points and ribs in part 5 points; this was on some outside buying. But very soon after the opening a downward turn set in. It was started by Cudahy offering large lines of pork. The local crowd then began selling. The result was a decline of 20¢ on pork, 10 points on lard and 10 points on bacon. Not much further decline was then expected. The fever talk had given a pretext for selling. The cash trading on that day was good with most of the usual distributing points, but falling off a little with some sections South. The receipts of hogs were then diminishing some, and it looked generally as though the fever news was being overworked and that the packers were trying to get the property again. On the later dealings upon that day it was clear that a good deal of short pork had been covered. On Wednesday there was increased alarm over the yellow fever reports, while the fright was being worked for all that it was worth. Pork opened steady and unchanged, but declined

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(SEE PAGES 12, 43 AND 45 ALSO.)

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12½@15c., followed by fitful rallies; lard opened steady to 5 points lower, and sold down 7½@12 points, reacting 7@10 points; ribs opened 2½ points lower, and recovered a little after frequent fluctuations. Cudahy was then the main seller of pork and lard, while the most healthful sign, and which led to a reaction, was buying on outside orders. There seemed to be a willingness to take up all offerings of ribs at 5.10. It looked as though the local interest at Chicago would try to depress the market still further, yet at the same time as though the holdings were well liquidated, while there was more of a sentiment to buy, but rather the December option than the earlier deliveries. On Thursday the turn of the market was to a stronger basis, and there was a decidedly good undertone, while there were believers in a steadily rising market. Ribs were the weakest in the list, but they were evidently being pounded in order to buy lard freely, with a larger number of buying orders for lard from outsiders, while the packers generally were taking up all the lard they could get hold of; the shipments of lard were also of considerable volume. There was, notwithstanding the persistent hammering, not many ribs sold. It looked as though lard would work closer to ribs than latterly. Altogether the situation on Thursday was healthy

and encouraging, and gave promise of better conditions from now on. The packers had found the interest on the long side too large, and after it had been shaken off they were inclined to allow the yellow fever scare less leeway, and were taking hold again for an advance. There is little doubt but that the course of the grain market has had a small influence with the bearish sentiment over provisions. Many receivers are doing all they can to keep corn supplies back, as they have all their money in corn, while the product cannot at present be unloaded; this will account for the slight falling off in its receipts; the supplies, however, are enormous at all marketable centers on the rush of the farmers to realize from the late advance, with an increase in the visible for the week of 2,400,000 bushels, and of the Chicago stock of about 2,000,000 bushels, bringing it there to 16,050,000 bushels, while in New York there are 3,700,000 bushels in stock; the visible supply is 33,600,000 bushels. Then besides there is a suspicion that the corn crop will turn out a little larger than recent estimates. The government in its latest report indicating 1,800,000,000 bushels does not especially alarm those parties who have held radically short-crop ideas, but otherwise there is a feeling that the weather on the whole has been more favorable for the corn crop, and that the continued anxiety of the farmers to get rid of their old holdings means that the prospects are not as unfavorable as some have supposed. It is contended that if a 2,000,000,000 bushel corn crop should be reached, and which is not improbable, that it would be difficult to keep corn in Chicago at about 28c., and it would mean as well some influence upon provisions.

We believe that a temporary reaction in provisions was in order outside of the depression in the news from the South, and by reason of a disposition among the packers to shake out the large outside long interest, although made more prominent and decided and handled effectively from the additional factor of the Southern news, and by reason of the late quieter order of export demands. It looks as though the near future would show decided recoveries, but the markets can hardly be looked upon to develop this or even next month the extreme full prices that are counted upon. The farmers are anxious to unload their grain and hogs, and are glutting the markets. There is more stuff coming in from the interior than receivers can find a market for at current prices, and accumulations and productions are bearing heavily against attempts to steady prices. Besides the reaction in prices of provisions has driven out the hitherto liberal outside speculative interest, and it will take some little time to bring it back again in the same degree. Then a declining market was bad for expectations of much export interest. The conservative ideas of the foreigners which had been held for two or three years are not wholly dismissed, even with the prospects of higher prices later on, and they are keeping close to actual needs in furnishing buying orders. The trading in New York is especially dull in lard for the Continent, but the English shippers here have been able to get some lard at the West at a price laid down in Liverpool essentially the rate held for delivery here. There were 500 tons steam bought at the West at 4.75 delivered in Liverpool. The West is getting a moderate number of orders from the Continent and England. Its shipments, however, are large on consignments and old orders. A large number of its orders from the South have been countermanded, while our city cutters report as well that where they had been having rather a satisfactory trading with the South that current demands are unimportant, and that intense dullness prevails over the

New York markets for meats, although there are offers to sell them at a decline.

The reports on Wednesday of expected light frosts in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, and on the succeeding day there and in other States, did not have material weight; corn is now so well along that there is no apprehension excited.

Beef has been dull for the week. The stocks here are small, while in England they are two-thirds less than last year. Yet the markets on the other side look upon our prices as too high, and hold off for the future. The best grades of city extra India mess here are quoted at \$14.50@15.50. Beef hams are held with a good deal of firmness, while they are under fair jobbing demands, with some little inquiry from smokers; quoted at \$25@25.50.

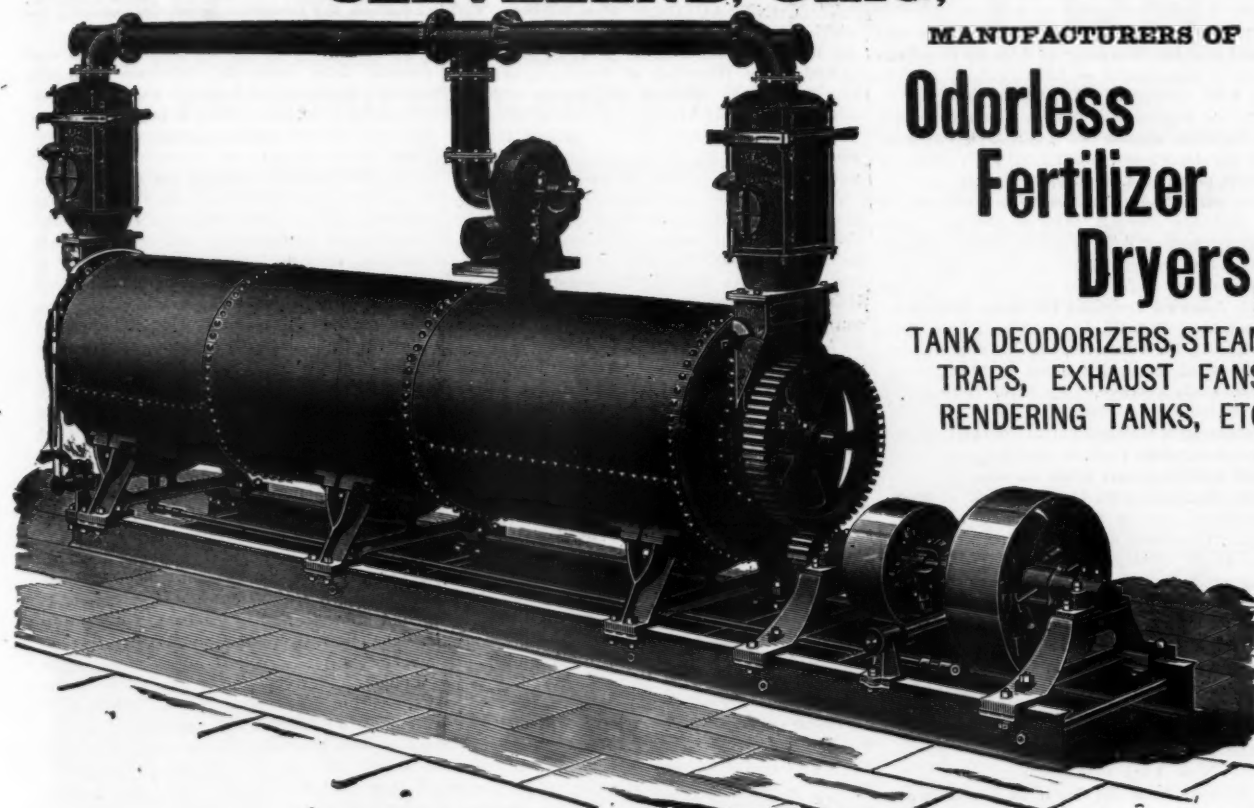
The exports of hog products for last week from the Atlantic ports were 3,418 bbls. pork, 9,883,528 lb lard and 14,000,172 lb bacon; they compare with last year for the same time as follows: 6,076 bbls. pork, 10,083,077 lb lard, 10,376,972 lb meats. Chicago shipments last week were 4,348 bbls. pork, 9,426,324 lb lard and 17,587,981 lb meats, against same time last year, 9,231 bbls. pork, 13,988,526 lb lard and 16,838,439 lb meats.

The receipts of hogs at the marketable points West have been on the whole close to those of last year. On Monday, Chicago had 32,000 head, and all Western markets 43,000 head, against last year, same time, 41,700 head at Chicago and 52,500 at all points West. There was a decline on Monday of 5@10c. On Tuesday the receipts at Chicago were 32,000 head, and at the West generally 40,000 head, with an advance of 5c. in price, while last year, same day, Chicago had 14,300 head, and all Western points 44,400 head. On Wednesday receipts at Chicago, 20,000 head, and all over the West 51,100 head, with the markets there stronger. Last year, same day, 26,000 head at Chicago and 60,000 head at all points. On Thursday receipts at Chicago were 21,000 head, with 5c. lower prices; at all Western markets 40,900 head received, against 60,783 head same day last year. Monday's Chicago market for the products were 15@22 lower on pork, 2@5 points on lard and 2@10 points on ribs, followed by rallies and reaction; September pork then closed at \$8.25; October was sold at \$8.20, down to \$8.12, closing at \$8.27; December at \$8.05 at the opening, down to \$8, up to \$8.35, and closing at \$8.32; January at \$9.05, pp to \$9.20, closing at \$9.20 bid. Lard stood at the close on September at 4.47; October opened at 4.35 sold off to 4.32, up to 4.47, closing at 4.47@4.50; December ranged from 4.42@4.55, closing 4.55 bid; January went from 4.60 to 4.70, closing at 4.70 bid; ribs sold from 5.22 to 5.32 for September, closing at 5.32; October opened at 5.12½, went off to 5.10, then up to 5.32, closing at 5.32 asked; December at from 4.75, advanced to 4.87, and closed at 4.85; January at 4.80 to 4.85, closing at 4.85.

The New York market on Monday had sales of 350 tons cash Western steam at 4.90, and 3 tanks ditto at 4.65@4.67½. There were besides 120 tons city sold at 4.55@4.60, while refined was quoted at 5.40 for Continent, 6 for South American and 7.10 for ditto, kegs, with compound lard under a fair local inquiry and moderate export movement, with 4½@5 quoted for it. Meats ranged at 5¼ for pickled shoulders, with 1,500 pieces sold; 2,500 pickled hams at 8¼@8½; pickled bellies, 15,000 lb, at 8 for 10-lb average and 7½ for 12-lb average, and smoking bellies at 8½. Dressed hogs here were at 5¼@5½ to 6¼@6½ for pigs. Pork had sales of 450 bbls for the provinces at \$8.75@9.50 for old mess and \$9.75@10.25 for new mess.

Tuesday's Chicago market opened 12 higher on pork, 5 points higher on lard and steady to 5 points higher on ribs, but afterward de-

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clined; September pork closed there at \$8.15, October was at \$8.15@8.22, closing at \$8.17; December at \$8.45, down to \$8.20, closing at \$8.25; January at \$9.20, down to and closing at \$9.15 bid; lard closed at 4.40 for September; October was at 4.55, sold down to and closed at 4.42; December at 4.60, up to 4.62½, down to and closing at 4.50; January at 4.75 and 4.70, closing at 4.70; ribs at 5.20 at the close for September; 5.32½, down to 5.17½ for October, closing at 5.20; 4.90, down to 4.80 for December, closing at 4.80; January at 4.90, down to 4.80, closing at 4.80.

The only changes in the New York market for that day were in sales of 300 tcs. cash Western lard at 4.80, 2 tanks ditto at 4.57½ @4.60; 100 tcs. city lard at 4.50@4.55, with refined down to 5.30 for Continent, 5.75 for South America and 6.90 for ditto, kegs, and compound at 4¼@4½. Dressed hogs here were at 5¼@6¼ for bacon to 140 lb, city pickled shoulders at 5, pickled hams at 8¼, pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 7¼; ditto, 10-lb average, 7¼.

Wednesday's Chicago market opened steady and unchanged on pork, in part 5 points lower on lard and 2½ points lower on ribs, and then further declined, with October pork at from \$8.15@8.02, up to \$8.12, closing at \$8.07 nominal; December ditto \$8.25, down to \$8.10, up to \$8.20, closing at \$8.15 bid; January, closing at \$9.10 bid; lard at 4.42 for September; 4.42, down to 4.35 for October, closing at 4.42; 4.52, down to 4.40 for December, closing at 4.50; 4.65, down to 4.57 for January, closing at 4.65; ribs at 5.12, closing for September; sales at 5.17, down to 5.07 for October, closing at 5.12; December at 4.77, up to 4.82, down to 4.77, closing at 4.80; January at 4.77 and 4.75, closing at 4.75 bid.

In the New York market there were 500 tcs. lard sold from the West to England at 4.75 down there; cash here was quoted at 4.75, while 80 tcs. city brought 4.50.

On Thursday in Chicago pork opened about steady as well as lard, while ribs were 5 points lower, after which lard and ribs sold up 10 points and closed firm, while pork was up 15; September pork closed there at \$8.17; October went from \$8.12 to \$8.17, closing at \$8.17 bid; December opened at \$8.10 and sold up to \$8.25, closing at \$8.25; January at from \$9.15 to \$9.20, closing at \$9.17. Lard at 4.50 @4.52 for September, closing at 4.52; October went from 4.42 to 4.52, closing at 4.50@4.52; December at 4.50 to 4.60, closing at 4.57@4.60; January at 4.60 to 4.72, closing at 4.72. Ribs at 5.15 for September; October went at 5.07, down to 5.02, closing at 5.15 bid; December at 4.80@4.82, closing at 4.80 bid; January at 4.82½ and at 4.80, closing at 4.80.

In New York cash Western was held at 4.90, and 100 tcs. city sold at 4.60, while prices for meats, etc., had not changed, although a little firmer on compound lard at 5@5½ for Western and 4¼@5 for city.

(For Later Report see Page 40.)

The Runck Soap Company has been incorporated in Cincinnati, O., succeeding the Queen City Soap Co., which failed some time ago. The new company will utilize the machinery of the old plant. The incorporators of the Runck Soap Company are Lewis F., John F., and Charles F. Runck, E. S. Butler and W. S. Wells. The office of the company will be on Providence Street.

PROPOSALS.

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL.

TO CONTRACTORS: Proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats for the period of six months from Oct. 1, 1897, to the Long Island State Hospital, of Brooklyn, will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 107, Arbuckle Building, 307 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., until 3 P. M., Monday, Sept. 20, 1897, at which time they will be publicly opened by said Managers.

Any person or corporation making a proposal for furnishing said fresh and salt meats shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposal for the furnishing of fresh and salt meats for the Long Island State Hospital," and also with the name of the person or corporation making same and date of its presentation. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as may appear to the best interests of the State. No bids excepting those of slaughterers and actual packers will be considered.

Any further information, specifications, forms of contract, etc., will be furnished on application at the office of the Steward, Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, L. I.

TRUMAN J. BACKUS,
President, Board of Managers, Long Island State Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.

Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, New York, N. Y., August 23, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at their offices by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1897, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions), required for use thereof, during seven months, commencing December 1, 1897, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Washington, Md.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; West Point, N. Y., and Willets Point, N. Y., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburg Barracks, cabbage. Right is reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened October 1, 1897," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. WELLS WILLARD, Major, Acting Chief Com'y.

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND.

We want a first-class agent, one familiar with the packing, provision, margarine and bacon-curing trades preferred, who will work on commission, introducing this journal in the above city with the view of building up a branch house or agency for Holland. A weekly market letter might be included in the arrangement. Address the NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York.

TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except oleo and animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon.

TALLOW.—The recent decline in lard and general fats, including cottonseed oil, has slightly disconcerted holders' views over tallow. The unsettled feeling is most marked at Chicago. At this point, as noticed in our previous week's report, the market had climbed to 4¼ for packers' and 4¼ for edible, while it stood at the latest there at 4¼ asked for packers', with a very well sold stock of the best packers' grades on the active buying that had been done by Fairbank and Procter & Gamble through the increasing distributions of soap. But the swinging about of the provision market to weakness led all buyers of tallow at the West to withdraw, except at a decline, while there was more of a determination on the part of all of the consumers there to wait until affairs all around had become more settled. The advices just now are that it is doubtful if the packers' grade in Chicago would sell at 4¼, although there was no desire to force a market there, but the feeling rather that by the time the makes had accumulated in the packers' hands again that there would be a more normal condition of the general provision market. The business all over the West in manufactured goods is keeping up well, and is in strong contrast to the developments here, although most of the soap houses here say that they can see signs of awakening interest on the part of the country to taking up supplies of soap, while they are believers in a good fall business. But cottonseed oil is becoming cheaper, and although not as yet offering an inducement for diversion from tallow, yet there is a probability of a large make of it this year on account of the abundance of cottonseed, and, later on, or after next month, it is altogether likely that it will be of more importance in connection with the general situation for fats. However, cottonseed oil will without much doubt average higher than last year, however lower it may go from current prices, and by that much tallow will have a benefit. The New York market on tallow is a puzzler as to its probabilities, while it does not have a well defined look for prompt deliveries. The fact that the contract price was pulled up last week to 3¼ for city after it had stood at 3¼ for a long while, brought out only the point that the buyers felt that they could not keep the market down by that much, while it left the situation otherwise practically unchanged.

(Continued on page 18.)

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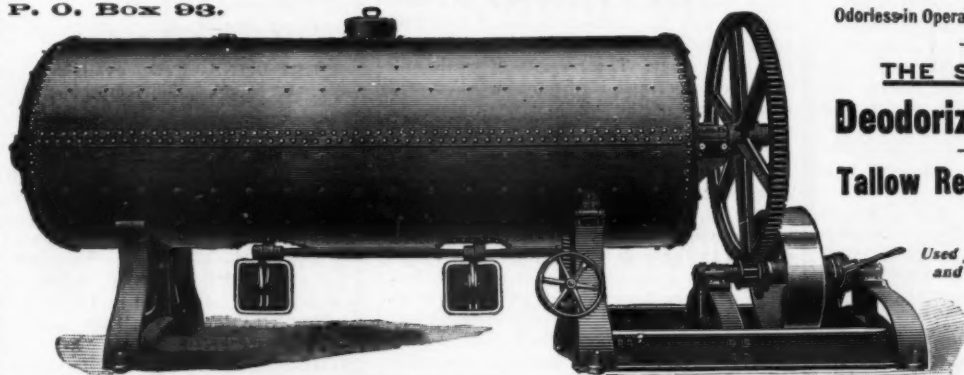
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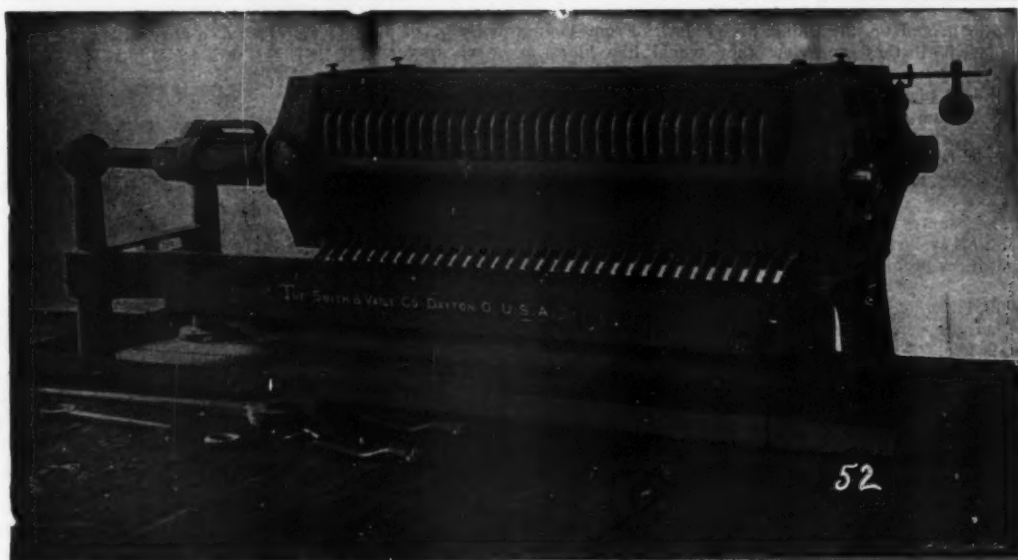
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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS. CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—There is little to be said this week excepting to reiterate the strength of the market. The only condition likely to antagonize present prices are vague leather values. Hide receipts are even lighter than usual and should the demand be fairly brisk (a condition largely contingent on leather prices, as we have stated in previous issues), there seems to be no reason why prices should not be maintained, or advanced, for that matter. If leather prices should not continue consistent with the figure demanded for hides, it is but natural to assume that the latter will slump. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lb and up, have been in active request at 11½¢, and are now offering at 11½¢.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, had a fair sale at 10½¢, and continue to offer at that figure.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, have been in active request at 9½¢, and are still quotable at that price.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, have sold freely at 10½¢, and are now offering at 11¢.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, are in fair request at 10½¢; under 55 lb they are offering at 10½¢@11¢.

BRANDED COWS have had some call at 9½¢, one lot of 3,000 hides having been disposed of at this figure.

NATIVE BULLS have not been free sellers, despite which they are firmly maintained at 9¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market is in about the same condition as last week. Stock continues scarce and prices prohibitory. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, have not sold as freely as was anticipated, despite which they are quotable at 9½¢; No. 2, 9½¢.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, are in meager supply and in good demand at 10½¢.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are in rather light supply and closely sold up. They are quotable at 8¼¢@8½¢.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, are in greater demand and comparatively light supply. They have sold at 9½¢@9¾¢; No. 2, 9¢@9¼¢.

NATIVE BULLS are well cleaned up, such stock as is available offering at 8¢@8½¢.

CALFSKINS continue in active request. All holders are independent and indisposed to concession. No. 1 are offering at 13½¢; No. 2, 12¢.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are in light supply. Sales were made on a basis of 11½¢, for No. 1 and 10¢, for No. 2.

DEACONS have had a good call at 47½¢@50¢.

SLUNKS, 25¢@27½¢.

HORSE HIDES are sold up to receipts and commanding \$3@3.10.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is comparatively little doing, although receipts are quickly absorbed. Prices have "gone off" materially since our last report, as shown by the following quotations:

PACKER PELTS, 70¢@75¢.

COUNTRY PELTS, 35¢@40¢.

PACKER SHEARLINGS, 67½¢@70¢.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 20¢@30¢.

PACKER LAMBS, 70¢@75¢.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 25¢@60¢.

KANSAS CITY.

The packer's hide salesman is pretty wise in his day and generation. After trying to establish a quarter of a cent higher on some grades—noticing that the tanners did not respond very quickly to the matter, they grace-

fully accepted the first offers that were made at the old prices and sold considerable hides. This, however, does not apply to heavy and light native cows and native steers. Native steers more especially have scored a victory for them in the shape of 11¼¢, and quite a number changed hands at this figure. Some of the packers are yet disposed to hold native steers at 11½¢; then, however, the party who holds at 11¼¢, show a very light average, and this is the inducement they hold against the 11¼¢ hides that were sold of a heavier average. The receipts of cattle still continue large, and if the dry weather will be the order of the day in large sections of the country, at it is at present, we may expect to see quite a number of cattle thrown on the market. This, to be sure, will have a depressing effect on all grades. It is not getting to be an interesting question among the tanners, whether they desire to see hides low, or not. At present ruling prices they have scored some good advances on their leather; some of them have bought pretty freely of the higher priced hides; it is, therefore, not to their interests to see hides decline at present time. Against these, however, are other tanners who have, we may say, judging by our present light, acted too conservative for the past three months; they have purchased so sparingly that their stock of hides is running pretty low. From their standpoint of view they would like hides to be cheaper, while from the point of view of the tanners who have purchased very freely, they do not wish hides to decline. So between these two factions, the packers will evidently have the best of the situation, as they can always sell a certain amount to the parties who are constantly wanting "one car or two," and there is no doubt they have large hopes that the large fish who have swallowed the high priced hides will be conservative enough not to let the market sag, as decidedly, should hides go down any perceptible notches at present time, it would have a very depressing effect on the leather. The general consensus of the tanners' trade seems to be that for the next three or four months the present prices of hides will be conservative ones to work on. There does not seem to be much of a chance of a sag in the prices of native steers, as the harness leather tanners expect a large demand for harness during the coming eight months. They expect the farmers, who have their pockets now well filled, will replace the worn-out harness that have done service so long in the days of adversity. They feel even stronger than the sole leather men. After attempting to get 9½¢, then 9¢, for branded cows, the packers are now selling freely at 9½¢, which is surely a good market price for them. Sheepskins are very closely sold up; the demand as large as the supply. The packers, with one exception, who just now is speculating on higher values, closely sold up. One packer closed out entire stock at 70¢, f. o. b. cars. Another sold lambs 75¢, pulling shearlings 70¢, with shearlings at 67½¢. Anything in the shape of a hide or pelt is now in good demand, and packers can pick their teeth with the customer who suits them best—they can be discriminating just now.

BOSTON.

The market continues steady with light offerings and high prices. The disposition to purchase is indifferent, to say the best of it. Holders are rather more disposed to concession than they were last week, and would probably accept a little off current rates "if properly approached." We quote:

BUFF HIDES, 10¼¢.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES, 9¼¢.

CALFSKINS are scarce and high.

SHEEPSKINS are in virtually the same condition.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market is strong with indications of increasing strength. Several carloads of stock have been disposed of at full prices. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10¢@10½¢.

CITY COWS, 9½¢@10¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½¢@10¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 9¢@9½¢.

BULLS (all weights), 8¢.

CALFSKINS.—Good sales; increased prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—Few available; selling freely. Wool skins, \$1; lambskins, 65¢@70¢; shearlings, 55¢@60¢.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED HIDES are well sold up, although business has not been unduly brisk. Some traffic has tended to brighten the situation and includes natives, butt and side-brands. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, have been in good request at 11¢@11½¢.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS have sold in small quantity at 10¼¢@10½¢.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS have had some call at 9½¢@9¾¢.

CITY COWS, 9½¢.

NATIVE BULLS, 9¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 9¢@9½¢.

CALFSKINS (see page 44.)

HORSE HIDES, \$2.50@2.75.

SUMMARY.

The packer situation of the present week shows but little change from last week. Prices are high and well sustained. The wisdom of holding stock for prices higher than ruling quotations is being seriously questioned, and it is doubtful if this policy is being pursued to any appreciable extent. Some of the sole leather and cut sole dealers express themselves as being of the opinion that a great many shoe manufacturers are well supplied with sole leather and cut stock. It is certain that a considerable amount of the former was contracted for at old prices for future delivery. If the shoemakers generally are in possession or entitled to possession (on the old basis) of enough sole leather to tide them over the next sale, or part of it, the effect on the new sole leather schedule can be better imagined than described. Whether the shoe manufacturers are, as a class, in a position to dictate prices on leather and cut stock is a matter of surmise. If they are, both the tanner and packer will probably have ample and painful evidence of the fact.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11¼¢@11½¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10½¢; Colorado steers, 9½¢; No. 1 Texas, 10½¢@11¢; No. 1 native cows, 10½¢; under 55 lb, 10¼¢@11¢; branded cows, 9½¢; native bulls, 9¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9¼¢; No. 2, 9¼¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10½¢; branded steers and cows, 8¼¢@8½¢; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9½¢@9¾¢; No. 2, 9¢@9¼¢; native bulls, 8¢@8½¢; calfskins, 13½¢ for No. 1; No. 2, 12¢; kips, 11½¢ for No. 1; 10¢ for No. 2; deacons, 47¢@50¢; slunks, 25¢@27½¢; horse hides, \$3@3.10; sheepskins, packer pelts, 70¢@75¢; country pelts, 35¢@40¢; packer shearlings, 67½¢@70¢; country shearlings, 20¢@30¢; packer lambs, 70¢@75¢; country lambs, 25¢@60¢.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10¼¢; New England hides, 9¼¢.






PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9½¢@10¢; country cows, 9¢@9½¢; country bulls, 8¢.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11¢@11½¢;










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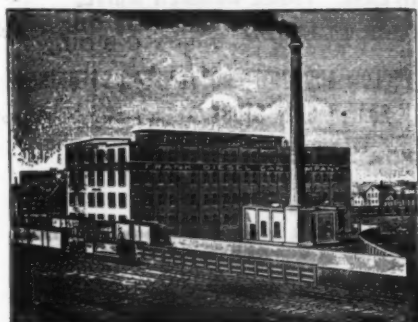
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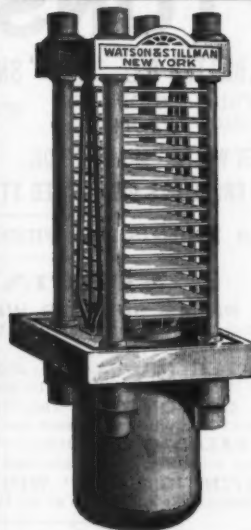
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SEE COUPON PAGE 22.**

butt-branded steers, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; side-branded steers, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; city cows, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; native bulls, 9¢; country cows, 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; calfskins (see page 44); horse hides, \$2.50@\$2.75.

HIDELETS.

The receipts of hides last week in New York City were 31,257. The total stock on hand comprises 50,900 hides and kips. Same time last year, 78,100 hides and kips.

The Imperial Leather Co., of Newark, N. J., is the name of a new tanning corporation. The incorporators are Fred. H. Ketcham and Geo. Pearson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Richard Cashion and Jas. H. Baker, Newark, N. J. Capital stock, \$30,000.

Abraham Scheurer, a well known New York City leather dealer, has recently died.

The A. Neibinger Leather Co., Springfield, Ill., recently failed. They offer 25 cents on the dollar, one-third in cash and the balance in six months' notes at 6 per cent. Assets (including machinery), about \$15,000; liabilities, \$16,575.

A judgment has been issued against Berwin & Co., harness dealers, New York City, in favor of D. W. Samuels. The amount is \$1,852.

Messrs. Bechtel, of Cincinnati, and Sheely, of Elmira, N. Y., were among this week's hide buyers in the Swamp.

New York City parties purchased 5,000 Kansas City natives at 11c this week.

Two representatives of the Armour Packing Co. were in the Swamp this week.

The Reed & Brailard Company, of New York City, has been incorporated to manufacture fancy leather goods; capital stock, \$25,000. Directors—Arthur Louis Reed and Jacob Henne, New York City; Francis F. Brailard and John Earnest Schnapp, Brooklyn.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

(Continued from page 14.)

In other words, the large melters say that they will not sell under 4, while the others, one melter excepted, are compelled to turn in their week's make under the arrangement for deliveries on the basis of the last sale, and which was made by the transaction from second hands at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; steadily the two largest melters put a portion of their makes in store. There is no export demand in sight, and it would be impossible to sell to a shipper over 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. But the melters believe that an export demand must open up some time this fall, and that France when it becomes a buyer will make a hole in their accumulated holdings to doing away with any uneasiness, while looking for a higher provision market generally to helping them out. The prices of fat now are a little irregular, with the new Butchers' Association, it is understood, skirmishing about and taking in whatever outside fat they can get, and paying better prices than those considered the uniform rate. But the other melters say they have no trouble in getting their regular supplies of fat at the recent advance, while with its cost they are compelled to be firm for tallow. The melters in the country are putting very moderate supplies of tallow upon this market, as many points, including more of those usually shipping here, are finding temporarily freer calls for their supplies from interior and Western soap houses. Our local soap trade continues to get along, with their present rather conservative trading in soap, with the supplies of tallow sent from the country and the above 200 hhds. city coming to them regularly weekly on contracts. There have been 425,000 lb country made sold here this week at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3 $\frac{3}{4}$ for common to fair, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4 for good and prime and to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ for exceptional lots. But edible grade continues very scarce, while it is not likely to increase at once in supply, or while the prices of oleo oil and stearine keep

(Continued on page 22.)

COTTONSEED OIL. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the editor.

AN EASY MARKET THROUGH DULL DEMANDS AND LOWER LARD.—NEW OIL BEING MADE MORE FREELY.

The open market has suffered more latterly from want of attention of the American Company, although the lower drift of the provision list has had some influence. But where close control of the principal supplies have been made an absence of desire just at present to take up any outside lots that are offered naturally tends to some loss of confidence. During the burst of excitement latterly in the taking up of large lots of oil by the American Company, a number of speculators took hold of small lots with the expectation that the market before new oil made its appearance would reach 30c. for prime yellow. These people got in on several small lots at and about 27c. They have the slight expense of carrying charges since, but some of them this week have been willing to sell at 27c., while they have not been able to find a market for their holdings. Of course it is good policy on the part of buyers, if they have an idea of at length taking up these outside lots, to let the market settle as much as possible from the sudden springing up of bearish influences on hog fats. The impression prevails, however, that the market will not vary much further on the old oil, while it is doubtful if more than fractional concessions will be had on the early deliveries of new oil. However, with the changed condition of the sentiment bids are now going out to the mills for crude at 1c. decline from the previous week. But the

mills are not listening to the offers from this market, and in instances are finding an outlet for their at present moderate outputs to the West, and in Texas to Mexico and the West as well. Meanwhile tallow is holding up well in price, while it is probably true that if the yellow fever news had not appeared as a factor upon the provision market that the hitherto leading buyers of cotton oil would have found the market for the product sufficiently encouraging to stand in and take up whatever offerings of oil came along, particularly as it finds a good distribution for its supplies to its depending consuming interests while shipping fair quantities to foreign markets. Besides this there is a steady run of local orders for small lots for consumption. The foreign markets have felt the tameness here on general supplies, and where the previous week they had been making offers at $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to 1c. under the then outside asking rates, they are for the present either withholding or putting a limit on their orders that practically stops efforts in effecting business. At the same time the ocean freight market has hardly varied, and any loss of bidding on the oil is clearly the result of the slacker conditions to the product itself. It may be concluded that Europe wants the oil, by reason of its much diminished stocks through last year's modified productions, and there is every probability that a much larger business will be done this year than last with all of the principal consuming and distributing centers there, while their takings will probably set in extensively as soon as affairs in this country are clearly shaped on the new oil.

This week the mills are more generally getting to work over productions. The Georgia and Alabama mills are quite generally getting supplies of seed and starting up. In North Carolina they are just beginning, while in

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SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP: SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

SPECIALTIES:

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE. This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

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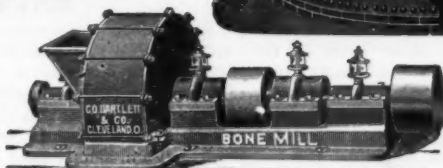
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Our Prices are Low.

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GRINDS RAW
BONES,
PHOSPHATE,
STEAMED BONES,
SALT, CLAY,
MARL, ETC.



DOES NOT GET
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COMPLETE READY
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**HEAVY-DUTY
FERTILIZER DRYER**

For drying the general offals of
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INVENTOR AND SOLE
MANUFACTURER, BROOKLYN, OHIO.

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III.—If advertising is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. Take a broad view of what advertising can do, directly or indirectly, for your business.

IV.—Let brains enter into your advertisements. Have an announcement that will be looked at a second time.

V.—Follow up your advertisement with good value and genuine attention. Make your firm known far and wide for some special feature.

VI.—Do not expect buyers to rush all at once into your arms because they see your advertisement. Good buyers are like choice fish, not caught by the first bait.

VII.—Give as much attention to your advertising as you do to your banking account. Some advertisers take the smallest possible space, crowd it with as much matter as it will hold, and then wonder why it does not produce a fortune.

VIII.—Be determined that your firm shall be among those who will supply the packing houses, butchers, markets, slaughter-houses, rendering works, sausage makers, soap works, oil mills and fertilizer works.

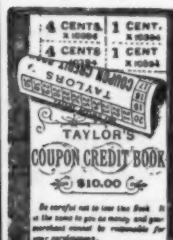
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Books I would
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who left us and tried other systems and found none he could use but ours. Give us a trial, let us send you sample, and price list. It costs you practically nothing to try our system. You save all disputes, and change can be made to a penny.



Samples and price
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application to

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AURORA, ILL.

Sole Owners and Manufacturers.

**See Order Book Coupon
ON PAGE 22.**

OUR YELLOW BOOK
...The...

**Manufacture of
Cotton Seed Oil**

AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

IS NOW READY!

NOTICE.

This book is now ready for delivery,
price, \$3 per copy.

Registered postage, 25 cents. Send
check or postal order for \$3.25.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

COTTONSEED OIL MANUFACTURE:

- The fundamental principles of oil milling.
- A systematic analysis of cake indispensable.
- Extremes of temperatures in cooking the meals equally wasteful.
- Short time pressing baneful in its results.
- The steam pressure gauge an important factor.
- The recording thermometer used to indicate past conditions present in heater.
- Pressure and its correct application in the obtainment of extractable oil.
- The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
- Hints to practical oil millers with regard to pressroom appliances and methods.
- Refining and filter press classification.
- Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
- Hard cake and measures for its prevention.
- The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

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Cottonseed Oil for soap making.

CAKE ANALYSIS:

Testing process, apparatus required, cost of same.

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RULES REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN COTTONSEED OIL AMONG MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE. BUTTERINE AND MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS IN EUROPE. COTTON OIL MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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For Stationary, Portable,
Traction Engines, Tugboats, &c.
Thoroughly Reliable—Perfectly Automatic.
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South Carolina a few of them are working, and by next week the outputs will assume some importance in the Atlantic States generally. In Texas the mills have about all they can do on their early make to meet the demands from the West and the increasing orders from Mexico. This Mexican demand will be of much more consequence this year. It has been steadily enlarging for several years, while promising this season to be a much more important factor in determining values in the sections in Texas which are most convenient as shipping points.

It is too early to give much of an idea of the probabilities of the production of oil this year. Last year was of course an exceptional season in the moderate make, yet there was more oil turned out by the mills than was generally supposed. Careful going over the yield of the previous year shows that the outputs then were about 750,000 bbls., while they came upon conditions of general business with the abundance of other fats, that notwithstanding its low prices the wants for the usual sources of consumption were much less than in previous years. At the same time the close of the season found the smallest available supply of many years. This year the prospects are much brighter. Many foreign sources which had carried over oil two years ago into last season are now short of supplies, and they will be compelled to replenish them, while if the price does not go too high they will turn in again for accumulations to carry them along through any possibilities of a later market. It is believed that there will be at least 1,000,000 bbls. oil made this year, or about the average production, since there is little likelihood of the contentions of planters and the mills over prices and supplies of seed to the same degree as last year, when the former got the upper hand in their anxiety over supplies for fertilizing purposes to forcing the mills to pay prices that would not permit a profit on the oil productions, however satisfactory they found the outlets for out-turns of meal. If anything can be deducted from the current general surroundings of trade the impression is that oil will at no time this year reach the inside figures of last season; no one expects that the product this year will go below 25c. for prime yellow in this market, while there is a hope that it may some time in the season reach to 30c.

A very encouraging feature for the mills is in the indications for an active business in meal, and for which good prices are expected. All foreign sources are waking up to their needs of meal on their short feeding crops, and have already negotiated for considerable quantities of the product at the Southern markets. It is believed that the contracts already executed for meal of the new crop, with Germany, France and England, reach close to 60,000 tons, and for deliveries from this month to the close of the year. The prices range for some portion of it at from \$21 to \$23 per long ton, as to points of shipment, but a large quantity going at \$21 and possibly most of it at close to the inside price, and perhaps in instances lower.

The refiners here had wanted new crude in bulk at convenient transportation points at 19c., but this week it is hard to get them to

bid over 18c., although possibly they would pay 18½c. in some localities; they secured a little at 18c. The West has paid 19c. for crude in bulk in Texas, and possibly in Alabama and Georgia, while there is a rumor that a large mill had sold its three weeks' production, amounting to about 15 tanks, to the West, at or about 19c. But the trading was not confirmed. It was said that 19c. had been bid latterly for equal to 3,000 bbls. in Georgia and Alabama from Western sources. But these firm prices only emphasize the small holdings of oil by consumers and their anxiety to get supplies to disregarding the price a little, while after the little flurry the belief is that prices will yield some, or as the new oil makes its appearance in freer quantities. There have been other sales in the South to the extent of 10 to 12 tanks crude at 18½@19c., while Mexico has taken further quantities in Texas at 18½@19c., and 8 tanks reported. It is not expected that there will be an abundant supply of oil before the end of October, but right along now the offerings will steadily increase. The lateness of the cotton crop is shown in the comparison of receipts of the staple at the interior towns, which are materially under those of last year, while the crop is without doubt a decidedly larger one. But seed is being turned into the mills more freely each day, and it will not be more than a few days before productions of oil will be permitted all along the line, although necessarily in many near sections for awhile in a restricted way. The prices of seed for the week have not been reported as materially changed; the mills are not finding much difficulty in getting a supply, so far as contending with the planters over the prices, although more urgency may be shown a little later on by the latter, or after they have got over their hurry in moving cotton. The prices for seed seem to range from \$7 to \$8 to even \$10 at the stations, and according to the sections for shipments, although there is a good deal of irregularity in some directions.

The compound lard refiners in New York while wanting oil, watch the market closely for possible weakness on the increasing offerings, while they are not showing much of a disposition to buy ahead as looking for a more favorable price when the supply becomes larger. They have had to put their prices of compound lard down this week, while they find a strong price held for oleo stearine, and feel that they ought to get the oil cheaper; therefore comes their reduced bidding to the mills, or of 18c. for crude in bulk. The Western refiners are just at present the main buyers, and because they must have supplies, rather than a feeling on their part that the current price will be supported when the make enlarges. At the West there is a good business in compound lard, notwithstanding the lower drift of pure lard. The soap trade will hardly get ready to take the oil for awhile yet, or until the supplies are larger, while most of the soap houses at the West are well supplied with tallow, although they have good demands for their manufactured goods. The yellow fever scare may interfere with shipments of seed to the mills in Louisiana and Mississippi for awhile and retard their productions. There have been sales of 500 bbls. prime yellow in lots, at 27c., while 1,200 bbls. off-grade yellow have been taken in various

parcels at 25@26½c., and 1,500 bbls. white at 30@31c. Prime yellow, as before remarked, is offered at 27c., although 300 bbls. special brand brought 28c. f. o. b. here, and 1,000 bbls. off-grade yellow sold in New Orleans for export at 25c. On Thursday the market had not further changed; it was reported that about 700 bbls. prime yellow of the outside lots had been taken up at 27c.; there were further offers to sell these outside lots at 27c. A tank of crude in bulk had been obtained in the Carolinas at 18c.

(For Later Report See Page 40.)

NOTICE.

With the commencement of the cotton oil season we would call the attention of the trade to our directory of cotton oil manufacturers and practical treatise on the manufacture of the product. The prospectus of the work is fully given in another column, and every oil mill should have a copy of the same. The price is \$3.

MARKET REPORTS.

Brokers, commission houses and packers publishing regular market reports, desiring to send same to us for perusal and quotation, if valuable, will please mail same regularly to the Exchange Editor of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-286 Pearl street, New York.

HYMENEAL.

A swell wedding took place in Cambridge, Mass., last week, when Mr. Frank Jackson Gardner, of Chicago, one of the managers for Swift and Company, in that city, and Miss Frances Aphia Eastman became one. A grand reception was held at the Hotel Vendome, for which 200 invitations were issued. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner will make their home in Chicago.

Josiah Macy's Sons,

Receivers of

COTTONSEED OIL

CRUDE AND REFINED.

191 Front Street
NEW YORK.

GLOBE REFINING CO.

REFINERS OF

COTTON OIL.

CABLE ADDRESS,
"GLOBE, LOUISVILLE."

Prime Summer White

FOR LARD COMPOUNDING.

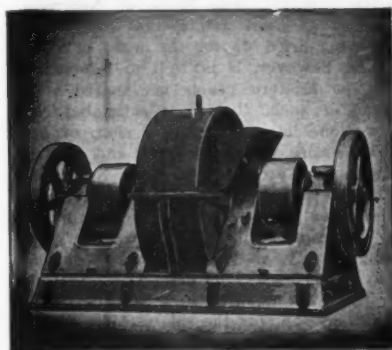
Quality Guaranteed. All Other Grades of Cotton Oil.

DIAMOND FULLING AND SCOURING SOAP.

Obtain our Prices before buying

LOUIS K. FERGUSON, President.

CLEMENS G. HEWITT, Sec. and Treas.



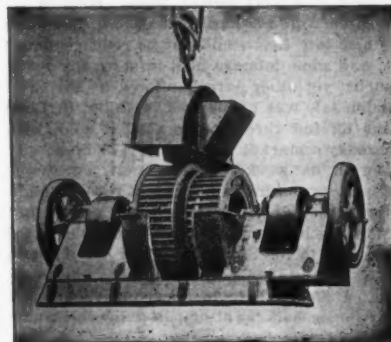
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Are used by nearly every large packing house and fertilizer establishment in the United States. References:

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We manufacture machinery for equipping complete fertilizer plants, consisting of Disintegrators, Bone Breakers, Mixing Pans, Screening Elevators, Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, etc.



Stedman Foundry and Machine Works, AURORA, IND.

The Blanchard Disintegrator

IS THE ONLY UP TO DATE MACHINE.

It is the result of scientific design, backed up by careful tests and long experience. It is not everybody that can build a Disintegrator that will give satisfaction under severe conditions and hard service. To accomplish this result

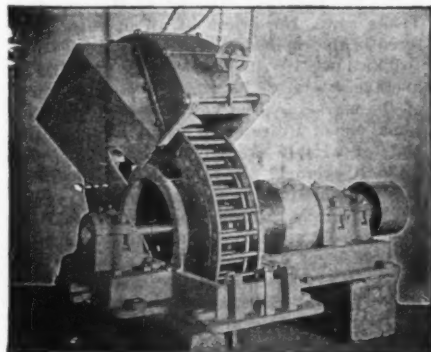
THE CONSTRUCTION MUST BE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE.

The Blanchard Disintegrator will grind Bone, Glue, Tankage, Soap Powder, Caustic, Salt, Chemicals, Sticky and Resinous material, and in fact any brittle or soft material.

Write for catalogue giving full information regarding your material.

BLANCHARD MACHINE CO., 303 Congress St., BOSTON, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1861.



The ORIGINAL HOLMES & BLANCHARD CO.'S Improved Disintegrators.

THESE MILLS WILL GRIND RAW AND STEAMED BONES, TANKAGE, CHEMICALS, GLUE AND OTHER HARD MATERIALS.

We manufacture all machinery for equipping Fertilizer Plants complete, including Mixers, Elevators and Screens of every description, Automatic Cars, etc. Experienced Engineers furnished to lay out work. Blue prints furnished and estimates given.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

HOLMES & BLANCHARD CO.

37 Charlestown Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Be sure and write us for Prices and Catalogue before placing orders.

THE LEADING HOUSE.

H. W. M. DOPP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOAP MAKERS' and BUTCHERS' MACHINERY,

462 ELLICOTT STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.



STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.

ONLY HIGH GRADE GOODS AND ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

Seamless Steam Jacketed Cast-Iron Kettles, with and without Agitators,

Improved Lard Dryer, Mixer and Cooler,

Steam Jacketed Vacuum Pans, etc.

Full Line of Soap Makers' Machinery.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

(Continued from page 18.)

at their relatively better basis. Bidding on the edible grade is hardly above 4½, but there are nice lots that could not be reached under 4½, and some lots are held in store for development; yet other parcels offered at 4½. The London sale was unchanged, with out of 1,800 casks offered three-quarters of it sold. On Thursday's market there were 175 hhd. city taken in on weekly contracts at 3½, while the melters continued holding at the old, higher price, or 4@4½. It is without doubt that city tallow has gone forward in tank cars for some time to the Southwest from one melter's hands to a soap concern, and that the accumulated stocks here in consequence are not so large as had been supposed by the trade. It does not look from that circumstance as though more than 2,500 hhd. were held here by the two melters who had been storing their makes. At Chicago 250 tcs. choice packers' were at length sold at 4½, while the offerings were light of that grade from the principal packers.

OLEO OILS.—An exhausted stock in Rotterdam led to few cables early in the week upon this market. The trade then awaited the arrival out of the next steamer. It is probable that the invoices as they are placed upon the Dutch market will be taken up promptly, and that the market will be sustained at close to the recent fairly satisfactory prices. The reasons for the confidence over the position are found in the active make of butterine, and the free shipments of that product steadily made on urgent wants of most foreign markets, together with the fact that the Dutch markets are not likely to be over-supplied in the near future with the oil, while their wants for consumption will be liberal through this and next month, to say nothing of some desire there among the consumers to make accumulations. The recent sales were at 46 florins for best brands, and 500 tcs. United, Harrison were sold at this figures, with some small lines of other prime makes. On Wednesday reports from Rotterdam were of sales of 800 to 1,000 tcs. at 46@47 florins for best brands, but only small lots at the higher price. Thursday's report also showed 46 florins.

ANIMAL OILS.—The production of lard oil is not largely in excess of wants of shippers and the regular wants of home consumption, which latter increase a little as the fall trade comes on; but as the make is being made upon a lower value through the recent decline in lard, while the stearine in its scarcity holds up well in price, there are offers to sell the oil at an easier price, and the market is hardly above 38@40, while some round lots might be had cheaper.

CORN OIL.—Receipts from the West have been moderate latterly, but the exporters are very quiet here just now. There is a little moving out for home use. There were sold recently 3 cars at 3.25; smaller quantities would bring more money.

GREASES.—Holders have hardly got over some of the extreme views that they entertained when lard was going up. With the reaction in the product they are in some cases sitting down on their holdings of grease, while believing when the reported advance in lard comes about that the exporters will have confidence once more over taking greases. The foreign markets undoubtedly need supplies, but they cannot be drawn in except at bargains while confidence is for the moment out of lard. The home trade also has become cautious. Accumulations of supplies therefore are making and the situation is not immediately promising, while buyers and sellers are much apart over a trading basis. Nominal fig-

ures must stand at present, and that way are quoted at about 3½ for A white, 3½@3½ for B white, 2½@2½ for yellow and 2½@3 for bone, while Chicago is also nominal at 3½ for A white, 3 for B white and 2½ for yellow. Grease stearine has had some demand from shippers, while to be had at an easier price, although the stock is not large. Yellow is quoted at 3½ and white at 3½@3½.

STEARINE.—For oleo stearine those parties who have been looking for sympathetic weakness with the drift of the provision market have been disappointed. Although compound lard is naturally slightly lower and the lard refiners unable in consequence to figure materially upon the stearine at the old price, yet there is some demand for it for consumption in filling old orders for lard products, and the fact that there is not much falling away in demand for compound lard. But the lard refiners buy close to their actual needs. It is the fear that there must be a steady consumptive demand for the stearine, together with the moderate offerings from pressers' hands that keeps the market somewhat independent of the declines in lard, and particularly as the pressers believe that the provision market is in the dumps only temporarily, and that it must shortly resume its old temper of firmness and activity. Besides the pressers can afford to put away any surplus holdings for developments, in consideration of the good prices making on the oil, and the indications that the Dutch markets will want all of the oil that can be made for a few weeks at least. Besides there is not an abundance of fat suited for the make of the stearine, although it is closely taken by reason of the less satisfactory prices for the high grades of tallow. For the stearine 6 is the trading price, and a few lots coming out at that, but refiners are more against responding to that price than they were last week; sale of 25,000 lb at 6. At Chicago the price is nominally 6 asked and 5½ bid, while on Thursday 100,000 lb were sold there at 5½c.

Lard stearine is coming in from the West only as demand develops, and which is slowly, by reason of the quiet trading in refined lard for the Continent; it was held about the price of oleo, or 6, if choice, while it could with difficulty be sold over 5½. On Thursday 100 tcs. city sold at 5½.

(For Later Report see Page 40.)

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

The records of the live stock market for past week show cattle and hogs slightly lower; sheep steady. Receipts past week with comparisons as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	43,200	45,700	16,700
Previous week	52,582	45,116	18,980
Chicago	62,900	127,300	88,300
Omaha	26,600	32,300	6,800
St. Louis	18,500	21,500	10,000
Total	151,300	226,800	121,800
Previous week	154,500	257,800	113,100
Same week 1896	147,000	227,800	115,100
Same week 1895	130,000	143,600	102,400
Kansas City packers' slaughter past week:			
Armour Pack. Co.	7,235	13,164	4,035
Swift & Co.	7,232	13,317	4,192
S. & S. Co.	5,288	1,826	1,119
J. Dold Pack. Co.	947	6,861	321
Fowler, Son & Co.	85	6,926	..
Total	20,868	42,109	9,764
Previous week	23,035	39,338	14,211
Same week 1896	26,056	23,794	14,002

There is a general cry for rain over the

Western country. The State of Nebraska whines at at least 100,000,000 bushels of corn having dried up for the want of some moisture; however, it is well to remember, before the Eastern people get scared at a shortage of such, that it is estimated Nebraska alone has some 20 per cent. of her last year's corn yet in the cribs; and as corn is now coming pretty freely from Nebraska, the farmers are suffering from a lack of cars to move her surplus. The farmers in the West who wish to plow for wheat are complaining bitterly, and those farmers who had already plowed and not harrowed find that from the existing dry state of the ground they cannot sow for the wheat. The prices for stockers and feeders in the Kansas City market is a pretty fair barometer as to the feeling of the Western people in regard to rain. While all native feeders, or feeders of any description of good quality, are readily sold, still quite an amount of Western stockers and feeders are hard sale owing to the absence of rain, and whenever a report comes of rain from any section the speculators advance such class of feeders 25c. per 100 lb; but next day when the rain fails to materialize the 25c. is readily knocked off the price; so it is a regular see-saw among the speculators of stock cattle at present. During the past week the highest price paid for well finished beef cattle of about 1,330-lb average was \$5.20; several bunches sold at this figure. A good many bunches of 1,368-lb average sold at \$5.10, and quite a number of about 1,350-lb average changed hand at \$5. There was no well finished cattle sold below \$4.50. It seems rather strange how that at present with the heavy crops of corn in the country so many of the feeders will send in half-finished cattle. Such comes directly in contact with cattle of the Western ranges—and decidedly it is the natives that suffer in consequence. While native cows were only in moderate supply, still on account of the heavy run that they expected of Western and Texas cows, the prices of all of them suffered in the commencement of the week from 10@15c. per 100 lb. Some cows of 1,120-lb average sold at \$3.75, which is about the top of the market, except now and then an occasional one of a rare breed bringing \$4. Native bulls of 1,150-lb average sold at \$3.25; some 1,130-lb average, \$3.50. Heifers of 1,170-lb average sold at \$4.30. Texas steers and cows, fed in Kansas, in fair supply; some 1,304-lb average sold at \$4.35, but a number of 849-lb average went as low as \$3.20. Texas cows of 853-lb average sold at \$2.80; some of 929-lb average at \$2.90. Fed Texas heifers of 566-lb average sold at \$3.30. Western steers of 1,774-lb average sold at \$4.25; some 1,285-lb average sold at \$4.60. Toward the end of the week some 1,275-lb average sold at \$4.85. Western cows of 899-lb average sold at \$2.80. Colorado steers of 1,450-lb average sold at \$4.65. Colorado cows of 871-lb average sold at \$3; some of 920-lb average at \$3.40. Some Colorado heifers of 497-lb average sold at \$3.55. Some Idaho steers of 1,144-lb average sold at \$4.05. Oklahoma steers of 1,100-lb average sold at \$3.55. Oklahoma cows of 1b average sold at \$4.60. Toward the end of 970-lb average at \$3. New Mexican steers of 808-lb average at \$3.40. Arkansas steers of 677-lb average sold at \$3.60. Arkansas cows of 793-lb average sold at \$2.65. A bunch of

(Continued on page 34.)



THE CAPITAL CITY DAIRY CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO.
CHURNERS Fancy Quality Butterine.

THE SCHÖNLAND AUTOMATIC CASING APPLIER.

WEIGHT, 20 lbs.



Sausage manufacturers have for a long time been looking for a machine to run the casings on to the tubes of stuffers. Here we have it, and it will do the work as well as it can be done by hand and in very much less time, thereby saving labor and time, as with this machine one man can stuff as many sheep or hog casings as three or four men can link, besides doing away with the most tiresome work there is in stuffing sausage.

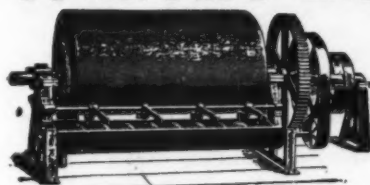
The machine takes practically no power to run, only a 1/4-inch round belt, the same as a sewing machine, and uses no more power than a sewing machine. It does not need an extra operator, as the machine can be used by either one or two men on steam, power or hand stuffers and is never in the way, because when the machine has put on a casing it immediately rises up by itself 8 inches and stays there until needed again. It will run on about 100 feet of sheep or hog casings in about 7 seconds and will handle tender casings just as delicately as the hands of the workman. Two lined wheels go with each machine, but it is only necessary to have one of them on the machine, even when two men are working it; so there is always one wheel in reserve.

A glance at the cut opposite shows the machine at work and after it has put on a casing.

Manufactured by

WM. F. SCHÖNLAND,
10-14 Walker Street, MANCHESTER, N. H., U. S. A.

WM. R. PERRIN & CO. CHICAGO.



COOLING CYLINDERS

\$200.00 AND UP.

Send for our Catalogue

WALTER A. BANTA,

(SUCCESSOR TO GEO. A. BANTA REFRIGERATOR CO.)

BUILDER OF

REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS

FOR ALL
PURPOSES.

**SMALL FREEZERS
FOR POULTRY AND GAME
A SPECIALTY.**

ESTIMATES AND PLANS FURNISHED FOR THE INSULATION OF PACKING HOUSES, MARKETS AND COLD STORAGE ROOMS.

PORTABLE REFRIGERATORS FOR BUTCHERS AND HOTELS.

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HALSTEAD & CO., 200 Forsyth Street, New York.
MERCHANT'S REFRIGERATING CO., 161 Chambers Street, New York.
INTERNATIONAL PROVISION CO., Degraw Street, Brooklyn.
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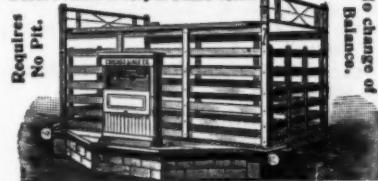
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Included in the series of articles on *The Packing House*, the following subjects have been exhaustively treated on the dates indicated:

- Dec. 26, 1896.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same."
Jan. 2, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 2.
" 9, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 3.
" "—"About Beef Extract."
" 16, 1897.—"On Cutting Meats (Pork)."
" 23, 1897.—"The Necessity of Cleanliness in the Handling of Perishable Products."
" "—"American Swine."
" 30, 1897.—"American Swine." No. 2.
Feb. 6, 1897.—"The Preparation of Blood Albumen."
" "—"American Swine." No. 3.
" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in P'king Houses."
" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in P'king Houses." No. 2.
" 27, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 3.
March 6, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 4.
" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 5.
" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 6.
" 27, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 2.
April 3, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 2.
" 10, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 2.
" 17, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 2.
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" "—"Expert Beef Trade." No. 3.
May 1, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 4.
" 8, 1897.—"The Scouring of Wool." No. 5.
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" 15, 1897.—"Beller Compounds." No. 2.
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" 29, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 4.
June 5, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 5.
" 12, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 5.
" 19, 1897.—"The Process of Thawing Frozen Meats."
" 26, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 7.
" "—"Manufacture of Lard and Allied Products."
July 10, 1897.—"Early Lamb Raising."
" 17, 1897.—"No More Hog Cholera."
" 24, 1897.—"The Smithfield Ham."
" 31, 1897.—"The Curing of Meats."
August 7, 1897.—"The Curing of Meats." (Concluded.)
" 21, 1897.—"Slaughtering of Sheep." (Concluded.)
" 28, 1897.—"Slaughtering of Sheep." (Concluded.)
Sept. 4, 1897.—"Sources of Nitrogenous Fertilizers."
" 11, 1897.—"Identification of Oils and Fats."
" "—"Preserved Meats."

ANALYTICAL RESULTS.

No. 2.

Detection of Horse Flesh.

By Harvey W. Wiley, Chemist U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Since horse flesh has become an article of human food and is sold as beef and sausage, a method of distinguishing it is desirable. The comparative anatomist is able to detect horse flesh when accompanied by its bones, or in portions sufficiently large for the identification of muscular characteristics. It is well known that horse flesh contains a much higher percentage of glycogen than is found in edible meats. Niebel has based a method of detecting horse flesh upon this fact, the glycogen being converted into dextrose and determined in the usual way. Whenever the percentage of reducing sugars in the dry fat-free flesh exceeds 1 per cent., Niebel infers that the sam-

ple under examination is horse flesh. The reaction for horse flesh, proposed by Brautigan and Edelmann, is preferred by Baumert. In this test about 50 grams of the flesh are boiled for an hour with 200 cubic centimeters of water, the filtered bouillon evaporated to about half its volume, treated with dilute nitric acid and the clear filtrate covered with iodine water. Horse flesh, by reason of its high glycogen content, produces a burgundy red zone at the points of contact of the two liquids. In the case of sausages, if starch has been added, a blue zone is produced, and if dextrin be present, a red zone, both of which obscure the glycogen reaction. The starch is easily removed by treating the bouillon with glacial acetic acid. No method is at present known for separating dextrin from glycogen. The detection of horse flesh is a matter of considerable importance of agriculture as well as to the consumer, especially of sausages. A considerable quantity of horse flesh is annually sent to the market, little of which presumably is sold under its own name.

Estimation of Starch in Sausage.

Starchy substances are sometimes added to sausages for the purpose of increasing their weight. The presence of starch in a sausage is easily detected by iodine. The quantity may be determined by the following process:

The principle of the process is based upon the observation that while starch is easily soluble in an aqueous solution of the alkalis, it is insoluble in an alcoholic solution thereof. The chief constituents of meat, viz., fat and proteid matters, on the other hand, are readily soluble in an alcoholic solution of potash or soda. This renders the separation of the starch easy. The sample is warmed on a water-bath with a considerable excess of an 8 per cent. solution of potassium hydroxide in alcohol, whereby the fat and flesh are quickly dissolved. The starch and other carbohydrate bodies remain in an undissolved state. In order to prevent the gelatinizing of the soap which is formed, the mass is diluted with warm alcohol, the insoluble residue collected upon a filter and washed with alcohol until the alkaline reaction disappears. The residue is then treated with aqueous potassium hydroxide solution whereby the starch is brought into solution and, after filtration, is treated with alcohol until it is all precipitated. The precipitated starch is collected upon a filter, washed with alcohol and finally with ether, dried and weighed. Starch prepared in this way contains a considerable quantity of potash, the amount of which can be determined by incineration. In order to avoid this trouble, the starch, after separation in the first instance as above mentioned and solution in aqueous potassium hydroxide, is precipitated on the addition of enough acetic acid to render the solution slightly acid. The precipitated starch, in this instance, is practically free of potash, since potassium acetate is soluble in alcohol.

* The Concord (N. H.) Beef Co. has made a number of improvements in their warehouse. A powerful elevator is being put in and the big cooler is to have a partition for the better care of its contents.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a *nom de plume* to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

F. T. T.—The owner of an ice wagon from which fell a piece of ice defectively loaded, is liable to a person injured thereby, although the driver had deviated from his proper route for a purpose of his own, but at the time of the accident had accomplished that purpose and was proceeding to the place where his employment required him to go.—(Geraty vs. Ice Co. N. Sup. Ct. 44 N. Y. Sup. 549.)

R. S. E., BUFFALO.—Laundry soap is made principally of tallow, rosin and lye. Rosin gives the soap solidity.

B. T. N.—Prime lard oil should not run higher than 1.1 per cent. free fatty acids, while extra No. 1 runs up to as much as 5 per cent.; above that it would not pass for "extra." Prime lard oil is pressed from pure prime steam; extra No. 1 is from a good grade of white grease. The obnoxious odor can be easily overcome, and also the red color can be removed, but no practical success has yet been obtained in reducing the acids, as far as our knowledge goes.

L. G. N., CINCINNATI.—To pickle spare ribs use 85° pickle, and add 1 lb saltpeter and 1½ lb boracic acid, thoroughly dissolved, per tierce of 275 to 300 lb. Pickled thus there is little fear of seeing the pickle get out of condition, with anything like attention at all.

R. E. B., TRENTON.—The best way to keep tripe fresh is to put it in vinegar that will preserve it without any further addition; the more since tripe is put in vinegar pickle, anyhow. The general rule for all goods put into sour or sweet pickle is to boil your pickle well, then add your sugar, if such is desired, and always observe to have the jars or kegs filled to the top, so as to prevent the access of air. If exposed to the air a mould will eventually form, but with a good pickle we have often found the meat to be as sweet as ever.

SAUSAGEMAKER.—A good way to remove that peculiar warm, damp smell from kidneys or tripe is to first cleanse them well in plenty of clean water, then place into a tub with perhaps 4 oz. of quicklime to 1 lb of water, or about ½ oz. of soda ash to 1 quart of water, and let remain there until the odor is removed.

The Treasury Department has received information from Eagle Pass, Texas, of the importation of 507 head of cattle from Mexico. It is said that this is the first entry of importance since the new tariff law went into effect, and the Treasury officials call attention to it, as it was contended by opponents of the bill that the increase of 7½ per cent. ad valorem on cattle would be found to be prohibitory. Another large entry is expected soon at Laredo, Texas.

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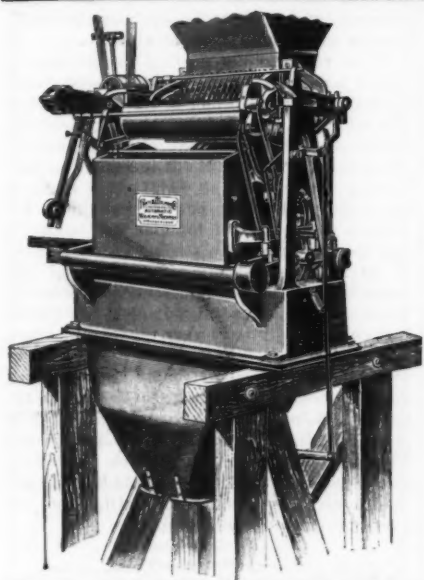
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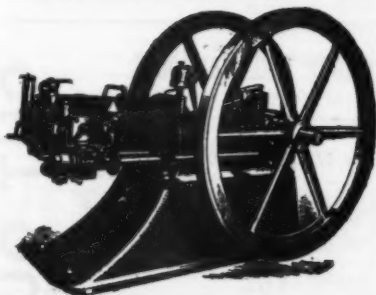
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 45.

TECHNICAL.

SOAP MAKING.

No. 61.

DISINFECTANT SOAPS.

By S. Rideal.

Notwithstanding the recent increase of our knowledge of disinfectants, little attention seems to have been paid by soap manufacturers to this subject, so that even at the present time soaps which were introduced many years ago still find favor with the public, although their efficacy as germicides is very small. This has arisen partly from the fact that it is seldom that disinfectant soaps are properly tested as to their germicidal action upon specific organisms under conditions which approximate to their use in practice; and partly owing to the fact that there are many disinfectants which have valuable properties, as such, but which are totally unfitted for use in conjunction with soaps.

The conditions which obtain when a disinfectant soap is used are very different from those of ordinary disinfecting. As a rule, the time of contact is much shorter, and the volume of water or vehicle much less. As the time of contact is short, so it is necessary that the percentage of active ingredient should be high. As the volume of water used per unit weight of disinfectant soap is much less than is recommended when a liquid disinfectant is employed, this usually assures a higher percentage strength of the active ingredient if it is present in the soap in anything like reasonable proportions. On the other hand, it is important to note that unless the disinfectant employed is readily soluble in water, actual contact of the infected parts with the disinfectant cannot be attained in the limited time given to washing. In coal tar soap, and those containing oils which are not very soluble in water, although the disinfectant is emulsified by the soap, the actual laving of every part of the infected area by the active ingredient for the necessary time to effect the death of the micro-organism is by no means certain. Organisms differ very markedly in their resistant power; many of them form spores which are especially difficult to kill, so that even when a soap contains an approved disinfectant the latter must be present in quantity above that required for the fatal dose for the most resisting spores.

The stock of basis of a medicinal soap is by no means unimportant. F. Krafft and A. Stern (Ber., xxvi., 1747), in confirmation of Chevreul's early work, have found that soap in a large quantity of hot water gives a precipitate of sodium salts of palmitic and

stearic acids, while sodium oleate, not being so readily decomposed, remains in solution along with free alkali. An olein basis would therefore seem preferable to the employment of a harder fat.

The alkali of commercial soap is, of course, soda, but potash or soft soap figures in the German Pharmacopoeia as "sapo kalinus" or "sapo viridis." It is generally made with linseed oil, has a pale brownish-green color, and is reckoned to be specially beneficial in some skin diseases. It would be useful to determine whether an admixture of a potash soap with the ordinary soda soap would produce a basis giving greater activity when used in such proportion as not to give too great softness to the product. E. W. Lucas has already shown (B. P. Conference 1894) that a mixture of one part potash to five parts of soda soap solidifies, and can be advantageously employed as a basis for liniments. The solubility of drugs in a potash soap does not appear to have been investigated.

Unna and others are of opinion that mendicaments are more easily absorbed if the soap is "super-fatter," or contains an excess of the fatty menstruum, but however preferable for toilet purposes as more emollient to the skin, these soaps seem not to be so suitable as vehicles for many drugs as those containing a moderate excess of alkali. The presence of free oils or fats is distinctly inimical to antiseptic action. Koch was the first to point out that carbolic acid dissolved in olive oil or carbolized oil possessed no antiseptic properties. Lenti (Union Pharmaceutique, xxxv., 58), concluded from his observations that fatty substances were unsuitable vehicles for disinfectants, as they impeded the germicidal action of mercuric chloride, phenol and several other bodies. Dr. Breslaner has lately repeated these experiments with various disinfectants, including mercuric chloride, boric acid, nitrate of silver, etc., in union with oil, vaseline, lanoline, etc., and found that while lanoline gave the best results, the presence of the free oil or fat, strongly militated against the germicide, the various bacilli surviving in oil far longer than in aqueous solutions. Jicario noticed, in 1891, that oils frequently contained germs. From these and other observations it has been recognized that oils and fats used in ointments and soaps must be sterilized by heat; usually this is done in course of manufacture.

It must be remembered that soaps themselves have considerable antiseptic power. Some recent experiments of Max Jolles (Zeits. f. Hygiene, 1895, 130), have shown that in the case of typhoid bacilli the disinfecting action is more marked at 4° to 8° C. than at ordinary or higher temperatures, therefore that with cold water they would be more active than with hot. When rags infected with germs were treated with a soap solution the effect was very marked, even a 1 per cent. solution being injurious to the germs in fifteen minutes, and a 6 per cent. solution resulting in their entire destruction. A 30 per cent. solu-

tion was fatal in one hour, and in 1 per cent. no germs remained capable of development after two hours' immersion. B. coli communis was less easily destroyed at low temperatures; a 2 per cent. solution was fatal in six hours.

There is no doubt that prolonged contact with soap renders surfaces practically sterile, but under ordinary circumstances soap ceases to be effective. Beyor ("First-chrift der Medicin," No. 1, 1897), has shown that in the case of hospital clothing with various surgical stains, soaping the garments in solutions of various soaps for one or two days failed in every instance to kill cholera, typhoid and pyrogenic organisms. He attained success with lime water in from 24 to 28 hours, but woolen goods were spoiled. In this case if the soap had been supplemented by a good antiseptic more favorable results might have been attained.

With reference to medical agents used in soaps, acids and free halogens are obviously incompatible, the former being neutralized by the alkali or precipitating the fatty acid, the latter combining at once with the fat. A hypochlorite of K or Na is incompatible to a certain extent, but the disinfectant action is much less than that of free chlorine. The oxygen compounds of bromine and iodine do not seem to have been studied in this respect. A vast number of organic bromo and iodo compounds have been introduced. Some of them seem to be useful, but most are irritating; the majority have very unpleasant odors.

Fluorides and silico-fluorides were found by Wm. Thompson to be strongly antiseptic and non-poisonous, and were patented under the name of "Salufer." We have not heard of them being used in conjunction with soap, although Thompson states that a solution of sodium silico-fluoride is not irritating, and "is stronger than 1 per 1000 solution of HgCl₂," and obviously compatible with soap.

(To be Continued.)

* The McGregor Butchering Co., of Portland, has secured the two-story Vial brick building on First street, Baker, Ore., and is preparing to open a wholesale and retail meat establishment on a very extensive scale. A principal feature of the business will be the curing and packing of swine.

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TECHNICAL.

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VIENNA SAUSAGE.

According to the market price of meat, use one-half or one-third pork, the rest veal. Two-thirds veal and one-third pork will make a delicate, tender, nicely covered sausage. For instance, use for 100 pounds:

Fifty lb meat of young beef, not fat, from shoulder, neck or back; 50 lb fat pork of young, tender hogs. Each kind of meat is cut up separately into pieces of about bean size, mixed with the required amount of salt, saltpeter and sugar, and with about 5 pints of water, put into the salt. It is now firmly pressed together and left at rest in a earthenware vessel, in winter, in a heated, and in summer, in a cool room. Use for about 100 lb of meat:

Sixty-one and three-quarters oz. English salt, 2½ oz. powdered potas. saltpeter, 4 4-10 oz. white cane sugar. When treated in this manner, the meat will become more of a gluish consistence, while the color will be heightened; it may be kept for a week without injuring its quality. When ready for sausage making, the beef thus prepared is first finely chopped, then the pork added, chopped also, but less finely than the beef. The following is further added: 5¼ oz. white ground pepper, 2¼ oz. finely ground coriander, ¾ oz. mace, 5 pieces of garlic and 10 shallots rubbed up with salt. All to be mixed in a dish, also some finely chopped lemon peel, and added to the sausage mass. Add water to the mass as much as it can bear, then add from 10 to 15 lb of pounded meat like that used for mortadelli. Same is beaten into a jelly with mallets. Knead all up together, and from one side to the other, for about one-half hour. This will brighten the color and render the mass very solid in spite of the water absorbed. In winter the water to be worked in should be lukewarm. Fill into Russian sheep casings, not too narrow; should be stuffed full, and twisted off to sausages of about 3½ to 5 oz. each. Hang upon sticks and allow to dry several hours; in winter, in a well-heated room. They should be very carefully smoked, as carelessness will make the skin hard. When the first creasote smoke has gone off, and the shavings are in just a glowing fire, and the thick smoke shows about 133° F., the sausages are quickly put in. They should be watched for 20 to 25 minutes. They should not be left in longer than that, and at the end of that time should be of a chestnut-brown color. Immediately after smoking, the sausages are scalded in hot water for a few minutes, keeping them constantly in agitation, until they float on the water. Now they are hung upon white sticks, and for a few seconds only, are put into cold water. A hot sausage, if well made, on being bent, should break open and let the juice escape. When served they are just made hot without being boiled, as the strong heat in smoking has already cooked them sufficiently.

EXPORTS IN AUGUST.

The monthly comparative statement of the exports of cattle, hogs and provisions, during August, issued by the Bureau of Statistics in Washington, shows as follows:

Cattle and hogs, \$2,853,215; increase, about \$500,000.

Provisions, \$12,233,137; increase, nearly \$1,750,000; total, \$47,984,050; increase, about \$11,000,000.

For the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1897, the increase or decrease, as compared with the same period last year, is given approximately at follows:

Cattle and hogs, increase, \$800,000.
Provisions, increase, \$3,000,000.

ARGENTINE AFTER OUR CATTLE TRADE.

A letter of great interest to cattlemen all over the country has just been received by a well-known cattle shipper in Boston from one of his correspondents in Liverpool, who is one of the largest live stock dealers in that city. This letter states unequivocally and from official figures that the number of cattle imported into the United Kingdom from Argentine in June last was 44,676 head, and of sheep for the same time 9,950 head. As the number of cattle exported from the United States in a year is now about 400,000 head, it will be seen what a powerful rival has sprung up in the cattle export trade, in which up to the last five or six years the United States had almost a monopoly. Of course it is not quite fair to take only the month of June as an average for the whole year, but the letter also states that July runs about the same, and that August will probably be a little less, so that it is fair to say that in these three months more than 100,000 head have been sent to England from Argentine, which is more than have come from the United States in the same time.

For a long time cattlemen in this country have realized that many cattle were being shipped from Argentine, but it is probable that no one believed that the export trade from that country had reached anything like these figures. In 1890 the whole number of cattle sent to the United Kingdom from Argentine was less than 700, so it can be seen what immense strides the business has taken in that time, and what almost unlimited possibilities there are for it in the future.

The letter states that the quality of the cattle is also steadily improving, although they do not as yet sell as well as those from the United States, owing to the more stringent regulations obtaining in this country. The cattle, however, dress well and are now selling at 4½d. a pound, in comparison with 5½d. for the American animals.

The cost of raising cattle there is far less than in this country, and the cost of shipment not greatly higher, although the haul is about twice as long. As steamers get high freight rates from South America, they are glad to fill up with cattle the room they cannot use for solid freight, so that cattle rates are kept pretty well down. Last winter they were at 60s., in comparison with 40s. from Boston.

* The Heitzberg Packing Company, of St. Louis, will increase its capital stock from \$40,000 to \$80,000.

BACON-MAKING.

To make the bacon that is wanted on the breakfast table of to-day requires management and rearing quite different from that which the American hog usually gets. The pigs on the farms in the corn belt are generally fed corn from weaning time until slaughter, with the result that they lose size in a very few years, become very fine in bone and from the earliest period resemble animated—and only slightly animated—bladders of lard. They are round and pretty, but they are mainly butter-balls throughout and lack the alternate streak of lean and streak of fat that are the first requisite in good bacon. The highly improved breeds, as they are usually fed, are not the source from which bacon worthy of the name comes in this country, although this is not saying that by proper feeding and management they could not furnish it. Nitrogenous feeding during the growing period, together with muscle-making exercise, and a corn finish when growth is attained, are the lines along which bacon making should be attempted. Back of this should be a better selection of breeding stock with a view to producing the bacon form, which is as different from what most of us have been taught to admire as the beef form in cattle is different from the dairy form. Canadian bacon enjoys a very high reputation and deserves it, but its foundation is peas, just as the basis of the lard hog is corn, and the pictures of prize-winning bacon pigs in the live-stock publications show animals that the corn belt farmer would not have on the place. Still, he will never make satisfactory bacon until he does, and to make them breeding stock with length, less tendency to fatten and not quite so pretty in outline must be selected. Then, with proper feeding—which, after all, is the difficulty in a section where fattening foods are plenty and muscle-making ones are scarce—a bacon hog as good as anybody's can be produced.—Des Moines Live Stock Journal.

ABOUT CIPHERS AND CABLE CODES.

In our advertising columns will be found the announcement of the Utility Code Co., of Milwaukee. The code is one of the best which has come to our notice, its chief feature being that so much can be expressed by one word. It is claimed that the Utility will save enough dimes and dollars in wiring to make it an object to supplant any of the present standard ciphers, as it contains a number of little features to this end. The Cable Code is for the meat business exclusively, and comprises about 500 large pages and some strictly new features for cabling. It is said to be the best to be had for the packer, the meat and provision man and the live-stock man. It will pay those doing a large cable business to correspond with the Utility Company. Their address is 2308 Vine street.***

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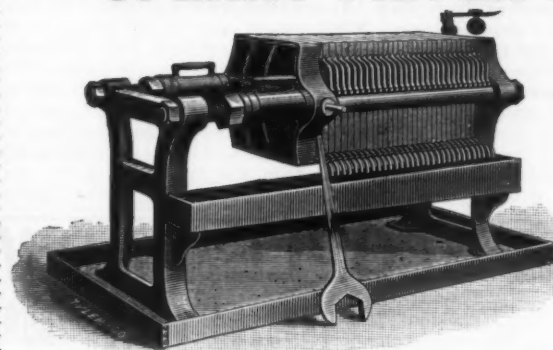
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DANISH BUTTER ATTACKED AND DEFENDED.

A late issue of the London Grocer contains an article from the pen of Mr. D. Young on the subject, "A Land Flowing with Milk and Butter; the Truth About Danish Dairying," in which the author seriously reflects on the purity of the Danish product. The Royal Danish Agricultural Society immediately took up the cudgel in defense of the butter manufactured in Denmark.

In this statement the society first calls attention to the recent report of the English Royal Commission, in which it is declared that cleanliness is enforced in Danish dairies by stringent regulations, insuring the delivery of sweet, pure milk, and preventing the spread of infectious diseases by dairy products. The society then refers to the Danish Infectious Diseases Act, containing stringent regulations which are strictly enforced, against the sale of dairy produce from the dairies and farms affected by infectious diseases. The government regulations, the statement continues, order wells and drains to be inspected, and kept in a perfectly clean condition. The government's dairy experts have, during the last seven years, made more than 2,100 visits to dairies and farms, and the result of their examination of the water in all these cases was that only on 54 occasions did they raise any objections to the quality of the water, and even in those instances many of the faults complained of were very trivial, such as there being rather too much iron in it. In all such cases dairies are ordered to have the well complained of attended to immediately, and the authorities always see that the instructions given by them have been carried out.

The paper quoted takes up the subject editorially in its last issue (just received here), and under the caption of "Butter and Tuberculosis," says:

"It may be stated that two German scientists have recently undertaken a number of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining whether ordinary butter contains tuberculosis bacillus. Dr. Obermüller reports that he has discovered virulent tubercle bacilli in fourteen samples of butter, and Dr. Petri that he has found them in thirty out of a total of 100 samples. The question has not yet been fully solved whether these bacilli are likely to affect human beings to any extent, and the opinion seems at present to prevail that the risk is not very great. Still, it is, of course, in any case best to be on the safe side, and the discovery referred to above will, no doubt, tend to make the pasteurizing of butter cream prior to churning far more general. A reliable correspondent informs us that in Denmark this precaution is already adopted in numerous dairies, in addition to which the cows in Denmark are under a careful supervision by

veterinary surgeons specially in respect of tuberculosis."

From the evidence at hand it would appear that Mr. Young's attack on the Danish product is not borne out by the facts in the case. It would no doubt be another advance step for American butter abroad were Mr. Young's statements proved to be correct, but this at the present writing does not look like a possibility.

BUTTER VS. BEEF.

Prof. T. L. Haecker, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, in a recent address, said: Does it cost as much to produce a pound of meat as it does a pound of butter? This question is asked at nearly every dairy meeting, and I am free to confess that I have never been able to answer the question intelligently, because I have never known a case where cows and steers had been fed similar rations under like conditions. I had a desire to do a little work in this line, so I made a special request to be allowed to step outside of my regular line and feed a few steers with my dairy cows; the request was generously granted, and four steers were turned over to me that had been kept during the summer on some forage plots in the agricultural division. They were about two and a half years old, were only ordinary scrubs in fair growing condition. I was instructed to feed the steers a beef ration and the ration was prescribed—bran, corn and oil meal. I fed my cows the same ration, exactly. I have not figured up what the average cost of the herd was, but it cost about 3c. to produce a pound of butter with the above ration. After carrying on the experiment for six weeks, I found that the steers had made a gain of 1.8 pounds and charged me 3.4c. a pound of beef, showing

that there would not be 1/4c. difference in the cost of production of a pound of beef and a pound of butter with this ration.—National Stockman.

EXPERIMENTAL BUTTER SHIPMENTS.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The Secretary of Agriculture has received complete reports from the third experimental shipment of butter to London by his Department. This consisted of a lot of Minnesota creamery butter in 56-pound boxes and tubs, and a lot of Massachusetts creamery butter in small tubs, family packages and fancy prints. The export was made in June. As in other cases, the Western creamery butter was sold at a profit of over 2c. per lb, while the New England creamery butter was sold in London at less than it would have brought at home.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Yorkshire Bacon Curing Company purposes building a bacon curing factory at Selby.

While Denmark and Sweden export large quantities of butter, Norway is a considerable importer of this commodity. For instance, the imports of butter into Norway during 1896 amounted to 12,220,000 kilos, representing a value of 15,222,200 kr. The exports from Norway of Norwegian margarine are of some importance.

Austro-Hungarian egg exporters imported 36,617 tons of eggs in 1896 and exported 90,117 tons. As compared with the preceding twelve months, there was a falling off of 3,121 tons in the imports and 2,813 tons in the exports. England consumes the greater quantity of eggs exported by Austria-Hungary.

The number of wolves destroyed in France during 1896 was 171, which is the smallest total recorded since the present regulations

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came into force sixteen years ago. The amount paid by the French government in respect to these slain wolves was 11,490fr., which is also a minimum.

Holiday & Page, Ltd., has been registered in London with a capital of £30,000 in £10 shares to carry on the business of wholesale and retail butchers, hide and skin merchants, fellmongers and oil and grease merchants.

Akeroyd & Verity, Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £5,000 in £5 shares to acquire the Canal Soap Works, Mirfield, Yorkshire, London, and to carry on the business of soap and glycerine manufacturers and refiners, oil and tallow manufacturers, grease makers and candle manufacturers.

The Union Cold Storage and Ice Company of Liverpool, England, has been registered with a capital of £100,000 in £1 shares for the acquisition, by purchase or otherwise, as a going concern, of the business of cold store proprietors, as now and hitherto carried on by Vestey Bros., of Liverpool; and, generally, to carry on, in England or elsewhere, the business of manufacturers and vendors of and dealers in ice, and of warehouse owners and cold store proprietors, etc.

PACKING HOUSE MATTERS AND NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely peruse the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* A large force of bricklayers has arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., having been engaged for the building of the Swift and Morris packing houses and the horse and mule barns at the stockyards.

* The plant of Nelson Morris & Co., in St. Joseph, Mo., will include nine large buildings; one of these will be five stories high, three will be four stories high, two will have three floors, and three will be one story each. The walls of the buildings will be of brick and stone finishings, and the ornamentations will be of cut stone. It is evident that the structure will be attractive in appearance as well as convenient in arrangement. The smoke stack will be one of the highest piles of masonry in the West, towering 150 feet from the ground line, and will cost between \$8,000 and \$9,000.

* Judge Mattison, of the Circuit Court, Evansville, Ind., recently confirmed the sale of the Eichel & Weil Packing Company's plant to Jacob Eichel. The sale of the plant was made by the assignee, Elder Cooper. The sale price was \$26,675. It is said the plant cost \$113,000.

* Cleveland, Ohio, is to have more stockyards. A party of Buffalo capitalists were in the city to organize a new company with a capital of \$300,000, which since has been



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subscribed and is mostly held by Buffalo men, but several Cleveland packers are interested. A tract of land of 20 acres north of the present stockyards was purchased for the new yards. It is expected to begin business by the middle of November. Jas. Hopwood, until recently connected with the Hopwood Provision Co., will be the superintendent of the new yards.

* A State organization of the live stock men of Kansas was perfected recently at Emporia, many of the most prominent stock dealers of the State being present. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: J. W. Robinson, of El Dorado, president; W. W. Miller, Osage City, vice-president; George Plumb, Emporia, secretary; W. P. Martin, Chase County, treasurer.

* Chas. F. Bertrand and Hector Angrignon, butchers, have formed a corporation under the name of Bertrand & Angrignon, of Montreal.

The cattle dipping experiments for the removal of ticks, which have been conducted at the Fort Worth (Tex.) stockyards under the direction of Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, chief of the Bureau of Animal Pathology in the Department of Animal Industry at Washington, are said to have been a success, and cattlemen are joyous over the results. After the cattle emerged from the fluid and stood on the drip board a perfect rain of ticks began falling to the floor.

Suppose you give a good coupon system a thorough trial and see how much loss, labor, time, annoyance and trouble it will save you. A very complete and safe system is that of

J. P. Forbes, Coshocton, Ohio, who will be pleased to send you free samples and a booklet explaining it if you request it. See ad.***

AMONG THE RETAILERS.

About forty of the retail butchers of Richmond, Va., have organized for mutual protection. The new association proposes to keep a list of those who fail to pay their accounts, and who, having contracted a bill at one establishment, go elsewhere for their supply when further credit is refused. A constitution and by-laws were framed. The new organization was named the Richmond Butchers' Protective Association, and the following officers were elected: President, H. C. Hechler; vice-president, W. J. Hechler; secretary and treasurer, Samuel L. Eichel.

Morgan J. Jones has opened a butcher shop on Taylor street, Scranton, Pa.

Levi Le Suer has reopened his meat market in Binghamton, N. Y.

David Frey, of Eaglesville, Pa., will open a meat store at Airy and Noble streets.

Proprietor Durst, of the Eagle House, has opened a meat market in Niles, Ohio.

It is reported that Doniphan is soon to have a new meat market, and W. J. Burger will open one in the post office building in Grand Island, Neb.

Chas. Eastman has opened a meat market in the Cros block, Gouldsville, Vt.

Jos. Beane has opened his new store at 12 Brattle street, Cambridge Mass., with a stock of meats and provisions.

(Continued on page 36.)

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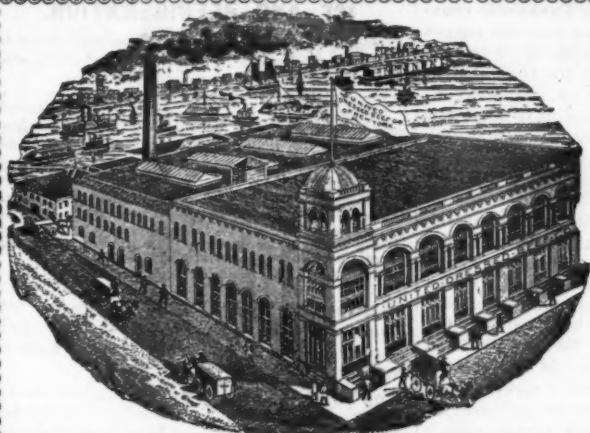
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Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.

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Swift Brothers, 182 and 184 Fort Greene place.
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Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sausages.

BEEF AND PORK PACKED SPECIALLY FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Salesrooms and Packing Houses: 138-154 9th St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

NORTH PACKING and PROVISION CO.

PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS

Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, at World's Fair, for Pure Lard, Hams, Bacon, Bbl. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

PURE LEAF LARD, 3, 5, 10-LB. PAIL TUBS,
TIERCES.

Try their North Star Brand for something extra choice. Sure to please.

33 & 34 N. MARKET STREET, BOSTON.
444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY.
PACKING HOUSE, - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

William Ottmann & Co.,

PROVISIONS,
POULTRY
AND GAME,

BUTCHERS, PACKERS AND EXPORTERS,

FULTON MARKET

NEW YORK.

G. & D. ISAACS,
Wholesale Butchers

Abattoir and Salesroom:
240, 242, 244, 246, 248
Hudson Ave.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DUESSETT BRAND EXTRA OLEO OIL, Stearine, etc.

John P. Squire & Sons' HAMS AND BACON

ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Telephone 282 Franklin. Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.

OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

... 20 Harrison Street, New York.

HALSTEAD & CO.,
Packers and Provision Dealers.

200 FORTYTH ST., NEW YORK.
Registered Cable Address "Roomfull," New York

See Coupon on Page 26.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 45.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Continued from page 22.)

100 Oregon steers of 1,420-lb average sold at \$4.65. Some Western bulls of 1,120-lb average sold at \$2.65. The receipts of straight Texas cattle were a few carloads more than the previous week. A bunch of 250 steers of 922-lb average sold at \$3.50; some 900-lb average sold at \$3.40. The highest price paid during the week for 1,037-lb average, \$3.70. Some Texas heifers of 711-lb average sold at \$2.90. Some Texas cows of 813-lb average sold at high at \$2.95. One bunch of 350 of 770-lb average sold at \$2.55. A bunch of 286 of 762-lb average sold at \$2.52½. On Thursday some cows were purchased for cannery as low at any time of the season, some 727-lb average going at \$2.25 and some 764-lb average going at \$2.40. Some Texas stags of 890 sold at \$3. Some Texas bulls of 1,140 average sold at \$2.35. All native feeders and any Western of good quality sold freely at full prices, while, as above stated, the ruffer and smaller steers of no particular origin were slow; but even a little rain would make these fully 25c. per 100 lb more than the present selling prices. During the past week 706 cars went back to the country; previous week 751 cars; corresponding week one year ago 682 cars. Shipment of the export cattle 69 cars, against 75 cars for the previous week, against 150 cars for the corresponding week one year ago. The outside purchasers of cattle were as follows: Cudahy 2,227 head, Eastman 586, Swift 385, Hall 192, St. Joseph Packing and Transportation Co. 87, Balling 104 and Kraus 246.

During the last week Gen. Diego Larrison of the Spanish army purchased quite a number of fat cattle of about 1,360-lb average at \$5.10. These cattle were shipped to Havana via the Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Co., but at these fancy prices it is very fair to infer that not many of the choice steaks will be served up to the Spanish army at present

loading in Cuba. From the Panhandle country comes the cheering news that the ranges are in fine condition, the cattle never so "fat and fair." The manager of the Capital Syndicate Ranch, who, by the by, have only 3,000,000 acres fenced in, says that they just cut out a second lot of steer calves this year at \$20 per head—a pretty fair price!

The hog market was somewhat erratic for the past week; the best sales were made on Monday, when tops went at \$4.25, but the bulk \$4.15@4.20. One of the largest factors of the market was rather a slow buyer at the first part of the week, and owing to lower prices in the provision market the packers did not seem so eager to pay high values. On Tuesday tops were \$4.17½, Wednesday \$4.15 and on Thursday and Friday \$4.17½ the top of the market; it closed with a nickel off on Saturday at \$4.12½, and as one expressed it, "the market stood on a very ragged edge." On Tuesday the bulk sold at \$4.15, and it ended Saturday in a rather hazy manner as to what the future would be, at \$3.85@3.90. And as to pigs, the demand not being very urgent and the quality being somewhat various, there was quite a wide range in prices, say, from an article worth \$3.25 up to \$4.10, with a good many of them betwixt and between. The receipts showed an average weight of 220 lb, against 218 for the previous week. The quality was fairly good, and had the provision market been a little stiffer there would not have been much fault in the general run of the quality. During the past week outside purchasers bought 2,750 hogs, against 4,307 hogs for the previous weeks, against 6,584 hogs for the same week one year ago. The shipments were consigned as follows: Chicago 6 cars, Milwaukee 3, St. Louis 3, Ottumwa and Cleveland 2 each, Kinsman & Co., Indianapolis, 2 cars, with Davidson and New York 1 car each. It will be well for the farmer to hold back the hogs for the present; they have everything to make and

(Continued on page 38.)

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 45.

Persons in need of an Ice Machine or Refrigerating Appliances should make their wants known to us. Their publication in this column which is perused by the leading ice machine manufacturers in the country would bring scores of replies.

—Messrs. Stringfellow & Edwards, of Gainesville, Fla., will, at an early date, put in their ice plant, and are arranging with a Northern house for the machinery.

—The Relegator Ice Making Co., of Alexandria, Va., has been granted a charter in the corporation court with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. M. J. Wine and others are the incorporators and J. S. Beach is the local agent.

—Joseph W. Wilshire, the head of the Arctic Ice Co., has been chosen president of the Ice Delivery Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

—The Washington Liquor Co., of Spokane, Wash., are about building a three-story structure which will include a cold storage room.

—Plans are being drawn for a \$13,000 cold storage building to be erected by A. Ball on the site of the old plant at Tucson, Ariz.

—The ice plant of H. L. Cook & Co. commenced turning out solid water a few weeks ago at Aberdeen, Wash.

—Extensive improvements will be begun by Manager McArthur on the ice factory in a short time at Gainesville, Fla. A large chute will be erected in order that the ice may be slid into cars instead of having to be hauled to them.

—The Lowellville boiler works has the contract for a cold storage for Mr. Whittier of Mahoningtown, Ohio, which is one of the latest of that town's enterprises.

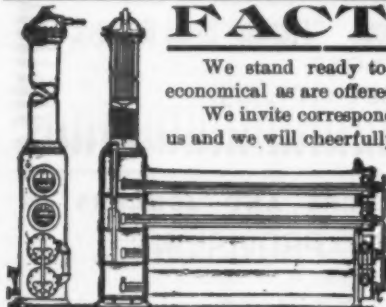
(Continued on page 38.)

FACTS.

All Ice Manufacturers know that there are inferior Ice and Refrigerating Machines built.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalogue.



GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1888, and Sept. 23, 1890.

SULZER-VOGT MACHINE CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

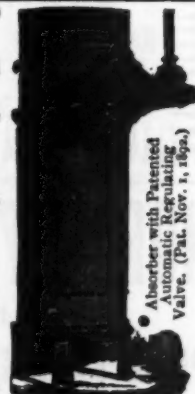
Builders of Latest Improved

Ice and Refrigerating Machines.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDENSERS, COILS, TANKS

FURNISHED FOR ANY MACHINES.

Write for Prices.



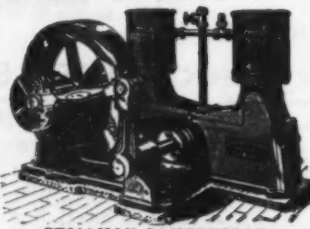
Absorber with Patented Automatic Regulating Valve. (Pat. Nov. 1, 1892.)

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

For PACKERS, BUTCHERS,
COLD STORAGE,
WAREHOUSES, ETC.

A First-Class Plant Pays.

DIRECT EXPANSION,
BRINE STORAGE, and
BRINE CIRCULATING SYSTEMS.



STALLMAN COMPRESSOR.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of the
STALLMAN COMPRESSOR

For Simplicity, Durability, Efficiency and Economy
in operation, THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

OUR SPECIALTY:
2, 4, and 6-TON MACHINES FOR SMALL PLANTS.

For Power we furnish ELECTRIC MOTORS,
GAS, GASOLINE or STEAM ENGINES. Estimates
and Descriptive Circulars cheerfully furnished.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO., 1, 3, 5 West Washington Street, CHICAGO.

THE
DE LA VERGNE REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.
Manufacturers of
Refrigerating AND Ice-Making Machines
AND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA.

Read the following AWARD from the DIPLOMA received by us from THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

AWARD.

For production of Anhydrous Ammonia Compressors for refrigerating purposes, of First-Class Efficiency, Durability, Design, Workmanship and Finish, having a pair of vertical double-acting compressing cylinders, operating from two cranks driven by a horizontal double-acting steam engine, occupying a minimum floor space for given capacity, with automatic devices for circulating oil through the compressing cylinders for the purpose of securing perfect displacement of gas, of absorbing the heat of compression so as to require no water-jackets.

For first-class design of the ammonia condensing apparatus, involving the use of a special line of pipe-fittings and valves, of superior strength and completeness; for an excellent arrangement of cooling-water distributing surfaces and liquid ammonia collecting pipes, and complete provision for conveniently operating, cleaning and repairing all parts of the system so as to secure steady action under the most economical conditions.

For successful application of the principles of artificial refrigeration, by the direct expansion of ammonia.

For a complete system of constructing Refrigerating Plants and manufacturing specially designed appliances therefor, all of which are undoubtedly the most elaborate and complete fittings for this purpose yet introduced. The exhibitors adhere to the practice of making all pipe joints with screw threads, sealed with a special solder, which is undoubtedly the most secure method of making joints in ammonia work.

Approved.—W. A. JAMES,
Vice-Pres't Departmental Com.

(Signed) J. E. DENTON,
Individual Judge.

Approved.—JOHN BOYD THACHER,
N. H. Chairman Executive
Committee on Awards.

WE BUILD THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL AND DURABLE MACHINES AND PLANTS FOR REFRIGERATION
AND ICE-MAKING MADE IN THE WORLD. THE RECORD MADE BY OUR PLANTS IN OPERATION IS A PROOF
OF THIS FACT.

WE MAKE NO GUARANTEES WE CANNOT FULFILL.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS: FOOT OF EAST 138TH STREET, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Girard Building, cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., 8th St. and Park Ave.
CHICAGO, Ill., 507-508 Security Building, Madison St. and 5th Ave.

NEW ORLEANS, La., 712 Hennen Building, Cor. Carondelet and Common Sts.
CINCINNATI, O., 811 Neave Building, Fourth and Race Streets.
BOSTON, Mass., Tremont Building.

Smith's Patent Celebrated Buffalo Choppers with Self-Mixers, used the World over.



**BEST and CHEAPEST
HAND CHOPPER**
IN THE WORLD.
Chops and mixes 30 lbs. fine
in 15 minutes. Runs easy
and is Strong and Durable.
Send for Lowest Prices.



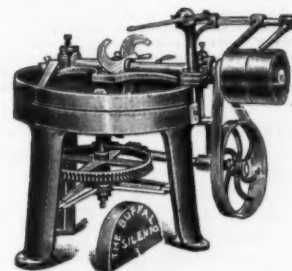
BUFFALO SPICE MILL
Best Mill ever put on the Market.
It pays to grind your own spice, then
you know it is pure.



Buffalo Chopper, Chops, Stirs and
Mixes at one time.



Best Lard Mixer ever Invented.
(Patent Applied for.)
75 to 800 Gallons Capacity.
MODERATE PRICES.



Latest Silent Cutter.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

JOHN E. SMITH & SONS, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.
IT'S A GOOD THING.



**The PERFECTION
DRIED BEEF CHIPPER.**

IS the best thing out.
ECONOMICAL, uses up 98% of the beef.
SIMPLE, anybody can work it.
FAST, cuts 150 pounds per hour by hand.
CLEAN, chipped meat drops in a drawer.
PROFITABLE, compared with any other
machine.

	CAPACITY.
Price, \$25.00 f. o. b. New York or Chicago, 150 lbs. per hour	
Foot Power, \$150.00 " " " 300 "	
Steam Power, \$200.00 " " " 600 "	

Sausage Casings and Butchers' Supplies.
120 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.
Pulton and Peoria Sts., CHICAGO.

WOLF, SAYER & HELLER,

The Results from an AD on Page 45 Will Surprise You.

**PHILIP H. GILL,
Millwright and Machinist**

Shafting, Pulleys, Bearings, Gearing, Etc.

DESIGNER AND BUILDER OF
Oil and Flour Mills, Grain
Elevators and Breweries. . .

TELEPHONE 337.

9 to 19 BOWNE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WE ARE SHORT OF COPIES OF THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER OF THE
DATES OF JAN. 25, 1896, AND JAN. 9,
1897. WE WOULD BE OBLIGED IF
OUR FRIENDS WOULD SEND US
COPIES OF THOSE DATES, AND WE
WILL CREDIT THEIR SUBSCRIPTION
ACCOUNT ACCORDINGLY.

PACKING HOUSE MATTERS.

(Continued from page 32.)

Mr. Wright has opened a meat store in "Squire" Wright's building at Morrisville, N. J.

Michael Hawkins expects to start a meat market in the store lately occupied by Darrow Bros., Unionville, Conn.

H. H. Curtis has purchased the meat market, 118 Washington avenue, Lansing, Mich., from J. B. Reynolds.

Thomas Ogle has bought the W. Ogle meat market at Russiaville, Ind.

Geo. Lamburn has resigned his position as butcher at Aston Mills, and purchased a shop in Lancaster County, Pa.

Mr. Gideon Smith will open a handsomely equipped meat market about Oct. 15 on on Broadway, Newport, R. I., in premises now occupied as Greene's market.

NEW MARKETS.

The local gardeners of Peoria, Ill., have determined to have a new market house, and have secured an option on the property at the junction of Madison avenue, Franklin and Liberty streets. They have asked the city council to turn over the \$1,000 appropriated for market purposes to aid in the construction of the building.

John Norris, meat dealer, will open his new market in a few days in West Bridge street, near the site of the old market, Oswego, N. Y.

Geo. S. Foye has opened a meat market in the Meserve block, South Berwick, Me.

TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING.

Tallow-renderers, soap makers, glue manufacturers, fertilizer manufacturers, and cotton oil manufacturers should do well to make known their wants in this column, which would result in their being placed in immediate correspondence with the leading firms interested in these lines who carefully peruse these notes.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) Soap and Chemical Co. has quite recently gone into the hands of a receiver. Upon application of stockholders, Delos W. Minshall, Robert Geddes and Christian A. Hansing, John F. Lawson was appointed receiver and filed his bond in the sum of \$15,000, with Robert Geddes and C. C. Hansing as sureties. Davis, Reynolds & Davis represent the creditors who made the application for receiver.

Tom Perry is about to embark in the soap and fat business at Morrisville, N. J.

Westlake, La., is to have a soap factory.

The International Cotton Oil Co. has commenced operations Selma, Ala.

The capital invested in Buffalo, N. Y., in soap manufacture runs considerably over half a million, and it is one of that city's chief industries.

It has been said that the Yankee inventive genius has been dying out of late years. Francis H. Richards (of the Pratt & Whitney Co.), of Hartford, disproves this by taking out a batch of thirty patents, including 850 claims, in one day last week. One hundred and sixty patents have been granted to Mr. Richards in the last twenty-nine months, and he thinks he has taken life rather easily in that time.

Miss May Thomas, an employe of the Pueblo (Col.) Soap Co., is such a rapid worker that she wraps 10,000 cases of soap per day.

AMERICAN MEATS AND POULTRY ABROAD.

The carcasses of fat American cattle slaughtered in England are scarcely distinguishable from British meats, the only difference being that the fat is a little yellower. American chilled beef retails for about the price of British beef, at which it is generally sold, but the wholesale rates are somewhat lower. Australian frozen meats, like those from Argentina, sell considerably lower than the American article, and there is every likelihood that chilled beef from the States will be shipped in the best condition and soon will bring as much, if not more, than English meats. Bacon will always command a ready market, if prepared to suit English tastes, but there is a great difference in price between a prime article and seconds, "fats" or "softs." A good trade for chilled mutton and lambs might also be built up. The English are great mutton eaters, and immense quantities of the frozen meat are imported from Australia, but, although the handlers affirm that these imports are almost equal to the home product, and although they look well when frozen, they become so dark and uninviting when thawed as greatly to affect their appearance and sale.

American turkeys, either from Canada or the States, are preferred by the British to Continental birds, their flesh being considered whiter, sweeter and higher flavored, and are in good demand from the middle of November to April. At Christmas large cock turkeys sell well, but at other times birds ranging from 8 to 12 lb are preferred. They should be sorted as nearly as possible, birds under 10 lb being packed separately. They should be killed and plucked so as to be free from blemish and disfigurement, and the feet and legs should be spotlessly clean. Chickens of good size and quality are in demand the year round.—Philadelphia Record.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** The Jones Fertilizing Works, situated on McLain avenue, near Van Cortlandt Park, were burned Tuesday morning, with an estimated loss of \$15,000. The building is situated a long distance from the Yonkers fire headquarters, and when the firemen arrived they found it impossible to save the structure, which was a frame affair, covering nearly a half-acre of ground.

** Mr. S. P. Stevenson, the genial manager of the Stevenson Co., Ltd., of Chester, Pa., paid a welcome visit to "The National Provisioner's" New York office this week.

** The Foster Debevoise Cooperage and Provision Company of this city has been organized with a capital stock of \$1,000. The directors are George Debevoise, New York City; Foster Debevoise and Rachel H. Debevoise, New Rochelle.

** The American Melting Company, of this city, has been incorporated to manufacture oils, tallow, grease and fertilizers, with a capital stock of \$4,000. The directors are such well known gentlemen as Herman Brand, Charles Groll, Jacob Levy, Joseph Levy and Robert H. Parker.

** David Levy, of West Fortieth street and North River, confessed judgment Monday for \$11,893, in favor of McPherson & Co., of Jersey City, for balance due for sheep, lambs and calves sold to him between Nov. 1, 1896, and July 2, 1897.

** Edward B. and William S. Cooke, composing the firm of E. B. & W. S. Cooke, dealers in groceries and provisions at 49 to 55 Gansevoort street, made an assignment Monday to Charles S. Hayes, without preference. They were formerly clerks in this line, and started in business for themselves in 1887, built up a good trade, established several retail butter and egg stores on west side avenues, and claimed a capital of \$7,000. Joseph Wolf, their attorney, said that the liabilities are \$3,500; nominal assets, \$3,000; actual assets, \$2,000, and the failure was caused by dull trade and poor collections.

** Deputy Sheriff Loub received an attachment Monday against Louis Loges, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs in Washington Market, for \$490 in favor of Jacob Knight. When the sheriff went there to make a levy he was informed that Mr. Loges had given a bill of sale of the business to his son. The senior Loges has been in the market since 1869.

** Two ads appear elsewhere in this issue, asking for bones.

PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.
NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.
An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
will be sent Free of Charge.
JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.

DO YOU SMOKE MEAT?

DOES YOUR MEAT MOULD?

DO SKIPPERS TROUBLE YOU?

If you have any trouble you wish to overcome in your Packing House or Sausage Department, write us and we will tell you how to remedy it . . .

FREE OF ANY CHARGE.

B. HELLER & CO.,

Manufacturing and Analytical Chemists.

249-251 S. Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.

WINCHESTER BRAND

MILD SUGAR-CURED
SMOKED HAMS,

BREAKFAST BACON,
SHOULDERS, ETC.

....MADE ONLY BY....

SWIFT AND COMPANY, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY,
SOUTH OMAHA, EAST ST. LOUIS.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

Packers of REX BRAND

PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS AND BEEF EXTRACT.

SHIPPERS OF CHOICE

Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Beef and Pork Cuts. and all
kinds of Tripe and Sausages.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF BUTTERINE.

PACKING HOUSES.

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB. CHICAGO, ILL.
SIOUX CITY, IA. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BRANCH HOUSES.

The Cudahy Packing Co., Manhattan Market, New York.
" " " " Manhattanville " "
" " " " Ft. Greene Place, Brooklyn.
" " " " 1 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.
" " " " Clinton Market, " "
" " " " Worcester, Mass.
" " " " Fall River, "
Holmes' Provision Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Nashua Beef Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Lee & Hoyt, " " " "
McElroy Bros., " " " "
Omaha Beef Co., " " " "
Waterbury Beef Co., " " " "
W. W. Coates & Co., " " " "
A. H. Warthman Co., " " " "

HARRISBURG, PA., OPERATED BY
HARRISBURG PROVISION CO.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

NEW YORK CITY.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WESTPHALIA
HAM.

CURERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS AND CANNED MEATS

WHITE ROSE
LARD.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE.

AND ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMPANY, CHICAGO FOWLER BROS. (LIMITED), NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and Sausage Makers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS
OF THE UNRIVALED AND JUSTLY
CELEBRATED
BRANDS OF MEATS AND LARD:

Delmonico Peach and Cherry Brands
OF SMOKED MEATS.
Peach Leaf Lard. Apricot Lard.
ROYAL LILY COMPOUND.

Agents in most of the principal cities in the United States. Correspondence solicited.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO. U. S. FULLER'S EARTH CO., Utica, N. Y.

The Fuller's Earth of this Company is kiln dried, fine ground and put up in paper bags holding 50 lbs. each. Prepared for use by woolen and worsted mills. This Fuller's Earth contains 13 per cent. alumina and it makes a durable paint, and having so large a per cent. alumina it gives a fine and durable polish. No paint so cheap or durable as a filler for wood or brick. There is no better Fuller's Earth for paint, animal, and vegetable oil trade. There is no better Fuller's Earth in the market for Packer's uses. It contains 30 (thirty) per cent. more alumina and 50 per cent. less iron than the English kiln dried.

PRICE OF KILN DRIED AND GROUND FULLER'S EARTH FOR USE BY MILLS, \$12.00 PER TON.
PRICE OF FULLER'S EARTH PREPARED FOR ANIMAL OIL AND PAINT TRADE, \$18.00 PER TON.

All F. O. B. Canastota, N. Y. 30 days credit, 1 per cent. discount off 10 days.

A. J. MCINTOSH SEC'Y AND SUPT., 33-38 ARCADE, UTICA, N. Y.

ORGANIZED 1888.

The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association, OFFICE, 407 E. 47th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Sell your calfskins to us. We divide all profits to stockholders. No other
dealers do this.
Our wagons call at your place for calfskins.

Try a LITTLE AD. on Page 45.

Battelle & Renwick,

163 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1840.



MANUFACTURERS OF

REFINED SALTPETRE.
CRYSTALS,
GRANULATED,
POWDERED.
FOR PACKERS' USE.

THE BLAUVELT-WILEY PAPER MFG. CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

PAPERS, TWINES AND CORDAGE.
Tapes for Wrapped Meats and Provisions a Specialty.
121 Duane Street, - - New York City.
PHONE, 1632 FRANKLIN.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

ONLY \$4.00 FOR 52 WEEKLY ISSUES.
FOREIGN \$5.00.

** N. H. Snyder, the proprietor of the well-known butcher sundries establishment, in Fulton street, is satisfied we are on the eve of better times. The cessation of the warm weather will, he says, be the signal for a much better demand in all lines of hog and beef products.***

** Mr. F. Bechstein, of the old West street provision house, reports a decidedly bullish outlook. He says hogs have not been so high in two years, and the prospects are most encouraging.

** A visit to the works of the well-known house of P. Donahue & Sons would indicate that trade in the melting line is quite active. The rumor that fat would be received on a 3 cent basis, two months' contract, was ridiculed by Mr. John Donahue with the supplementary remark that the works are running at their full capacity, with ample supplies in sight at the prices quoted in this week's issue of the National Provisioner.***

** We are glad to report that Walter Blumenthal, son of the president of the United Dressed Beef Company, is rapidly recovering from his recent attack of typhoid fever. He will take a thorough vacation to strengthen his system, and will then be found at his post again as usual.

** The New York Veal & Mutton Co. is building a new cooler.

** The New York Butchers' Fat Melting Association reports that it is doing good business, taking in about 20,000 pounds of beef per day. Mr. Moulton is around among the trade every forenoon, and in his absence the business is in charge of Mr. O. D. Bevier, who for three years has been a bookkeeper in the employ of Swift & Co.

Business in general in the meat trade has been quite dull this week. Cattle prices are a little easier and meat more plenty; so are sheep. Calves, however, are rather high.

** Mr. J. G. Powell, of Scanlan's has returned from a two-weeks' vacation.

** Mr. Charles McBride, the popular manager of Vornberger, Hirsch & Co., has not taken any vacation this summer, but lives with his family at Metuchen, N. J., coming in and going out every day.

** Long Island City coming under the jurisdiction of Greater New York as soon as the consolidation act goes into effect, it is reported that efforts will be made to induce the Board of Health to suppress the rendering and fertilizer factories on the Creek in Long Island City.

* The Board of Health meat inspector during the week condemned 3,900 lb beef, 8 calves (320 lb), 200 lb veal, 1,180 lb sheep, 300 lb hogs, 20 lb livers, 21 barrels poultry (4,200 lb), 1 box game (65 lb).

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Continued from page 28.)

nothing to lose by so doing. If the farmers of each State had a general shipping syndicate to supply the market in just such quantities as wanted it would be a money making scheme.

During the past week the largest supply by far of sheep was received from Utah, and a good many lambs were sold. The highest price paid during the week for Utah lambs of 66-lb average was \$4.85. A bunch of 246 head of 66-lb average sold at \$4.65; a bunch of 435 weighing 54-lb average sold at \$4.25. A bunch of 803 of 56-lb average sold at \$4. Utah sheep of 123-lb average sold at \$3.50. Quite a number of Utah feeders of 92-lb average sold at \$3.40. Some Colorado lambs of 66-lb average sold at \$5; some 93-lb average sheep sold at \$3.40. A bunch of 1,244 Wyoming sheep of 98-lb average sold at \$3.50. Texas ewes of 83-lb average sold at \$3.50. Arkansas lambs of 64-lb average sold at \$4.60. Arkansas of 84-lb average sold at \$3.30. A small bunch of native Shropshire, 93-lb average, sold at \$5.50. Some native lambs of 80-lb average sold at \$5.20, and quite a few of native lambs sold at \$5. The prices paid on the whole was very satisfactory, the market was well cleaned up and the packers demanding more.

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Refrigerators Cars, Etc.

WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

(Continued from page 34.)

—John A. King will introduce in the House of Delegates an ordinance providing for the erection of a large cold storage and handling plant on the levee, by William Freudenau and associates, of St. Louis, Mo.

—M. A. Belcher, Joshua L. Clark, and J. E. Campbell have incorporated the Ennis Ice, Light and Water Co., at Ennis, Tex., with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company will manufacture ice and establish a cold storage plant.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

The speculative market for the past week has been in the hands of the bears, the bulls rallying at times, but were never able to hold their position very long.

The biggest slump of the week was on Saturday, Sept. 11, on which date yellow fever was the consideration. Some laid it to yellow wagons, the prevailing color of Armour & Co.'s outfit, who were liberal sellers of lard and ribs through one-half dozen houses. Baldwin led in the early selling, later on Hatley was selling credited to Armour. The weakness started by this selling was aggravated by the execution of stop orders and the liquidation of holdings of people who tailed on to the advance of a late day. For a time the pit market was so demoralized that anyone bidding for product got it without regard to price. Counselman & Day were heavy sellers of lard, presumably disposing of a line for New York account. Wrenn & Co. sold 25,000 bbls of pork. The day was a great one for bears. The cash demand and other factors were lost sight of entirely. At the decline there was some buying by the International Packing Co., Swift, and others who thought the break had been too severe.

Monday, Sept. 13 there was a slight rally, pork gaining 7½c., lard 12½c. and ribs 10½c.

On Tuesday, Sept. 14, Swift and the English crowd buying, with Armour and the country selling. Southern press dispatches caused considerable uneasiness. At the opening the Cudahy interests were credited with raiding operations for the purpose of making possible the purchase of low priced stuff. Corn being strong and hogs 5c. higher on less receipts than estimated, checked the decline somewhat.

The market closed with pork and ribs 2½c. lower and lard 5c. higher than Saturday's prices.

To-day, Wednesday, prices have ruled still lower, pork 12½c., ribs 10c. lower, and lard 5c. higher than Saturday's prices.

In spite of the conditions in the market we still have faith to believe that the flurry of yellow fever has about done its worst and we look for a more favorable market the coming week.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs last week as follows: Armour, 20,600; Anglo-American, 9,000; Boyd & Lunham, 6,300; Chicago, 4,300; Continental, 5,800; Hammond, 3,300; International, 6,200; Lipton, 5,300; Morris, 8,500; Swift, 19,200; butchers, 6,000; making a total of 94,500, against 117,600 the previous week; 96,700 a year ago, and 64,400 two years ago.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11.

PORK—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October.....	8.30	8.40	8.02½	8.20
December....	8.40	8.45	8.10	8.27½

LARD—

October.....	4.60	4.60	4.30	4.37½
December....	4.65	4.65	4.37½	4.45

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RIBS—				
September...	5.22½	5.30	5.22½	5.22½
October.....	5.25	5.32½	5.10	5.22½

MONDAY, SEPT. 13.

PORK—				
October.....	8.17½	8.27½	8.12½	8.27½
December....	8.05	8.35	8.00	8.32½

LARD—				
October.....	4.32½	4.50	4.32½	4.50
December....	4.42½	4.55	4.42½	4.55

RIBS—				
September...	5.22½	5.32½	5.22½	5.32½
October.....	5.12½	5.32½	5.10	5.32½

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

PORK—				
October.....	8.15	8.25	8.15	8.17½
December....	8.45	8.45	8.20	8.25

LARD—				
October.....	4.55	4.55	4.42½	4.42½
December....	4.60	4.62½	4.50	4.50

RIBS—				
September...	5.32½	5.32½	5.17½	5.20
October.....	5.32½	5.32½	5.17½	5.20

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.

PORK—				
October.....	8.15	8.15	8.02½	8.07½
December....	8.25	8.25	8.05	8.15

LARD—				
October.....	4.42½	4.42½	4.35	4.42½
December....	4.52½	4.52½	4.40	4.50

RIBS—				
September...	5.17½	5.17½	5.07½	5.12½
October.....	5.17½	5.17½	5.07½	5.12½

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

PORK—				
October.....	8.12½	8.17½	8.12½	8.17½
September...	8.12½	8.17½	8.12½	8.17½

LARD—				
October.....	4.42½	4.50	4.42½	4.50
September...	4.42½	4.50	4.42½	4.50

RIBS—				
October.....	5.07½	5.17½	5.02½	5.15
September...	4.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.15

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.

PORK—				
September...	8.32½	8.32½	8.22½	8.22½
October.....	8.32½	8.40	8.25	8.25

LARD—				
September...	4.62½	4.62½	4.60	4.60
October.....	4.62½	4.67½	4.60	4.60

RIBS—				
September...	5.25	5.32½	5.22½	5.22½
October.....	5.25	5.32½	5.22½	5.22½

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Written expressly for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by Mallory, Son & Zimmerman Co.)

HOGS.—The action of the provision market for the past week shows to what extent the speculative trade is governed by newspaper and other agitation. A few alleged cases of yellow fever, and possibly a moderate increase in the death rate in a few Southern States, has cost the provision trade a great many thousands of dollars, almost the entire loss being due to what we consider a foolish scare. The actual cash demand for hog products was never better, and the trade was in a very healthy condition for all concerned; and while the districts most affected by the so-called yellow fever are only moderate consumers of the hog product, every one throughout the country seemed to feel the effects of the disease, and general liquidation was the result. To our minds there is but one solution of this problem, and that is that the season is too late for the disease to spread, even if it were possible for it to spread under any conditions; and the entire provision trade, in our opinion, will be found in the hands of a very few strong people who will reap the benefit of the panic-stricken holders in the near future.

The receipts of hogs are comparatively light, and the quality continues poor. The shipping demand is fairly good, and prices for the choice grades have been fairly well sustained. As usual at this season of the year, the packers hold off and do not purchase until the shippers have filled their orders; and there is still a decline of 25c. to 40c. per hundred pounds in the prices obtained for hogs of the same weight. Present prices for hogs are higher than the current prices for provisions; and until there is an adjustment of values, the outlook is not favorable for much permanent advance in the market for hogs. We look for moderate receipts, however, for some weeks, and still believe that we will have better prices for both hogs and provisions before the winter packing season.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle continue large, both in comparison with previous weeks and the corresponding time last year. A considerable portion of the increase this week is in native cattle, caused largely by the continuation of hot, dry weather. Choice matured cattle continue steady, while other grades of native cattle have declined 15 to

25c. Stockers and feeders, especially those of good quality, are commanding steady prices. Western cattle sold at a decline of 10 to 15c. during the week. There is nothing in sight to prevent liberal receipts of cattle right along, and unless the supply of matured cattle increases, we still have confidence in the market for those grades.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs continue liberal, but the demand is also good. Strictly choice sheep and lambs have sold slow throughout. The medium grade of sheep and lambs has been sufficient to take the entire offerings at full prices.

TIPS ON THE MARKET.

W. Thos. Nash says that after the yellow fever scare is over he believes provisions will sell higher than they have sold this year.

Treadwell & Simpson say: "In your issue of Sept. 4 we are quoted as follows: 'that their hams are longer than ever.' Both Mr. Treadwell and Mr. Simpson wish it distinctly understood that there has been no abnormal growth at this or any other time." Change the word "hams" to "horns" and they stand corrected. We regret this error very much, and from the kindly spirit in which it was taken believe no offense was given.

One of the most conservative brokers who has been persistently on the bull side says that he is not so strong as he was on the bull side but is by no means a bear as yet.

CHICAGO NOTES.

One of the Swift and Company's best customers in the South says he has just returned from a trip through Natchez, Vicksburg and in Ocean Springs territory. Reports of yellow fever greatly exaggerated. No truth in them. There have been a few isolated cases, but everything is safe. Don't stop any of our meat shipments.

The Drovers' Journal says a bunch of 150 fine 154-lb hogs sold at 4.32½ to-day. They will make the finest bacon and we ought to have more of that kind.

Mr. A. Lester Heyer, Jr., and his brother, Burchard S. Heyer, sons of A. Lester Heyer, of New York, called at "The National Provisioner" office yesterday. They are employed in the hog department of Swift and Company and comment favorably on the methods and magnitude of the Swift business.

The partnership of J. C. Wood & Co., the well-known commission merchants, Room 1, Rialto Building, was dissolved on Wednesday, and the business will be conducted hereafter under the firm name of Wood & Roberts. Mr. John Roberts, who enters the firm, is also a member of the firm of Roberts & Oake, the packers at the Union Stockyards and is thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the provision business.

Supplementary Reports.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 10.)

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

The indications of a turn in the market, noted in the reports elsewhere in our columns, was more pronounced to-day. Pork at Chicago advanced at the opening 10¢@15, and further improved 7, while lard started 10¢@12 points up, and sold 5 points higher, and bacon advancing 10 points at first, gained 7 points more. The close there, as compared with the night before, was 5 to 12 higher on pork, 10 to 12 points on lard and 7 points on bacon. The advance had brought a little selling of long stuff, but the undertone was firm. The sentiment was that it might sell off a little temporarily, but that as the shaking out of the followers had been extensive, that prices from this out would slowly advance; also that it would require a little time to get confidence back as completely as before the recent break. There were killing frosts in the Northwest and Nebraska. Hogs were strong at Chicago, where the receipts were 20,000 head; at all Western points 46,000 head, against 22,000 head at Chicago same day last year and 46,000 head for all markets. Chicago prices on provisions to-day were as follows: Pork—September opened at \$8.32, and closed at \$8.22; October opened at \$8.32@8.35, sold up to \$8.40, back to \$8.25, and closed at \$8.25. December opened at \$8.35, sold up to \$8.50, back to \$8.30, closing at \$8.32; January opened at \$9.22, advanced to \$9.42, went off

to \$9.30, and closed at \$9.30. Lard—September opened at 4.62, and closed at 4.60; October opened at 4.62, sold to 4.67, closed at 4.60 @4.62; December opened at 4.70, went up to 4.75, and closed at 4.67½@4.70; January opened at 4.85, down to 4.82, up to 4.87, closing at 4.85 asked. Ribs—September closed at 5.22 nominal; October opened at 5.25, sold up to 5.30, back to 5.27, up to 5.32, down to 5.20, closing at 5.22; December opened at 4.90, advanced to 4.92, and closed at 4.87 asked; January opened at 4.85, went up to 4.90, and closed at 4.85.

At New York there were sales of 250 tes. cash Western at 5.02½, with tank lots at 4.77½@4.80, while 75 tes. choice neutral sold at 6.62½. For city steam 5.65 bid and 5.75 asked. Refined was quieter; Continent 5.45, South American at 5.85, Brazil, kegs, 7. Compound lard in good demand at 4½@5. Of pork, sales of 250 bbls. in job lots, at \$8.62½ @ \$9.25 for old mess, and \$9.50@10 for new mess. Of cut meats, sales of 15,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 7, and some lots held to 7½.

TALLOW, STEARINE AND OILS.

(Continued from page 14.)

Last sales at Rotterdam at 46 florins.

Refiners will not pay over 6, but indifferent sellers at that price on small stocks, while at Chicago 5½ is quoted.

Sale of 100 tes. city at 6, which is an advance of ¼c. on the sale the day before.

The situation is not changed for the day; 3½ would be paid by the home trade for city; second-hand lots could be obtained at 3½; the melters ask to 4¢@4½. Boston wants 4½ for its edible tallow. There was a sale of 50 tes. edible here to the home trade at 4½, but bidding is scarce over 4½, while the supply is light.

COTTONSEED OIL.

(Continued from page 18.)

Cottonseed oil has declined ½ on some small outside offerings, with 300 bbls. prime yellow sold at 26½; generally these outside lots are not offered under 27, while larger lots on brands are held for more money. Prime new yellow is offered to arrive in October at 27. The best bid for crude in bulk hence to the mills is 18. At New Orleans there is some difficulty in moving the supply on account of the yellow fever and quarantine laws.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

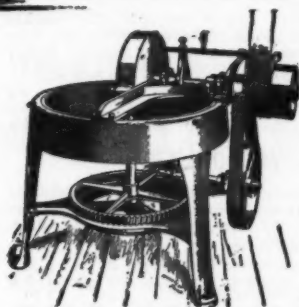
Liverpool, Sept. 17—3:45 P. M.—Exchange—Closing.—Beef—Extra India mess, firm, 65s.; prime mess, firm, 53s. 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, firm, 50s.; prime mess, medium Western, firm, 46s. 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 33s.; short rib, firm, 33s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, steady, 33s.; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, steady, 31s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, steady, 60s. 6d.; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, stocks exhausted; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 29s. Lard—Spot, dull, 23s. 9d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, dull, 45s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 18s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, steady, 16s. 9d.

CAKE AND MEAL.

The market for cottonseed products in New Orleans is quiet, as usual at this period of the season. The various cottonseed-oil mills have commenced operation for the season, and it is said that prices for all cottonseed products are expected to rule firmer during the next sixty days. Receivers' prices are reported as follows: Cottonseed meal jobbing, per carload, at depot, \$18.50 to \$18.75 per short ton of 2,000 pounds; for export per long ton of 2,240 f. o. b., \$20.25 to \$20.50; oilcake for export, \$20.25 to \$20.50 per long ton f. o. b.

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The Pork and Beef Packers' Hand-Book and Directory.



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OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD. (MARGARINE.)

The oleo oil markets in Europe continue firm at 46 to 47 for choice grades and 44 for prime makes. The steamer Rotterdam arrived in Rotterdam this week, out of which 1,600 tcs. were promptly sold, leaving the stocks out there quite small. Consumption of butterine continues good and the European butter markets show no decline from previous quotations.

Neutral lard suffers at present from the decline in the Chicago provision markets, caused by yellow fever scare, and the article is nominally 6½c without business.

SALES OF OLEO OIL IN ROTTERDAM.

Sales of oleo oil this week:

Sept. 11, United sold at 46 florins.
" 11, Harrison sold at 46 florins.
" 11, Queen City sold at 44 florins.
" 11, Midland sold at 43½ florins.
" 11, Brilliant Extra sold at 43½ florins.
" 11, St. Lawrence sold at 37 florins.
" 13, Oleo stock sold at 45½ florins.
" 15, Harrison sold at 47 florins.
" 15, Modoc sold at 46 florins.
" 15, Eastman Extra sold at 46 florins.
" 16, Morris Extra sold at 46 florins.
" 16, Harvey Extra sold at 46 florins.
" 15, St. Lawrence sold at 38 florins.
" 16, Armour Extra P. T.
" 16, Midland sold at 44 florins.
" 16, Monarch sold at 44 florins.

Sales for the week, 3,600 tcs. spot and 660 to arrive.

Sept. 11, stock in first hands, 740 tcs.
Sept. 11, stock admt.—Per stmr. Patasco from Balto. Aug. 28, due Sept. 12, 1,355 tcs.; per stmr. De-lano from Balto. Sept. 4, due Sept. 19, 1,569 tcs.; per stmr. Rotterdam from New York Sept. 4, due Sept. 16, 1,969 tcs.; per stmr. Maasdam from New York Sept. 11, due Sept. 24, 1,848 tcs.; per stmr. Urbino from Balto. Sept. 11, due Sept. 26, 1,950 tcs. Total, 8,282 tcs.

Sept. 11.—London cable reports: Butter, market quiet and steady; Margarine, market quiet and steady.

Imports into Great Britain for week ending Sept. 4, 1897: 1896—Butter, 63,449 cwt.; margarine, 18,069 cwt. 1897—butter, 68,000 cwt.; margarine, 22,000 cwt.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Sept. 11, Per Stmr. Maasdam—United, 175; Hughes, Cook, 70; Eastman, 271; Doid, 65; Isaacs, 21; Swift, 325; S. & S., 477; Hammond, 120; Morris, 420.
Sept. 13, Per Stmr. Urbino—Hammond, 125; Cudahy, 75; Armour Packing Co., 250; Armour & Co., 739; Martin, 60.

Neutral Lard.

Sept. 11 Per Stmr. Maasdam—United, 60
Sept. 13 Per Stmr. Urbino—International, 225; Kingan, 35.

FIRES.

An extensive fire occurred Monday on the premises of W. E. Kerin & Co., cash buyers of provisions and groceries, in Troy, N. Y. The damage by fire and water is estimated at over \$5,000, the loss being partly covered by insurance.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HOGS.

The receipts and shipments of hogs in the cities named, from Sept. 10 to Sept. 16 inclusive, with comparisons for the same time in 1896, were as follows:

	Receipts.	1897.	1896.
Cincinnati	13,662	16,154	
East Liberty	12,600	16,300	
Indianapolis	12,500	17,500	
Peoria	4,900	4,600	
Milwaukee	8,217	9,993	
	Shipments.	1897.	1896.
Cincinnati	3,661	5,424	
East Liberty	10,600	15,900	
Indianapolis			
Peoria	2,700	2,600	
Milwaukee	126	126	

See Table of Contents, page 9, in this issue, indicating location of Kansas City Live Stock Review, which shows receipts of hogs in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis.

The schedules in the assignment of Charles F. Rime, formerly a wholesale and retail dealer in provisions at 2332 Third avenue, New York, state: Liabilities, \$53,738; nominal assets, \$96,458; actual assets, \$96,458.

NEW YORK MARKETS. OCEAN FREIGHTS.

A stronger feeling pervades the market and provision rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Hull have advanced 2s. 6d. per ton and all other rates in proportion. Marseilles rates remain unchanged, for which port large consignments have been made during the week. Direct port, U. K., 3d. less for small steamers and 4½d. for large steamers berth terms. Direct port Continent, large steamers berth terms 3s. @ 3s. 1½d.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,934	1,264	34,661	10,003	
Sixtieth St.	3,991	63	3,248	17,577	403
Fortieth St.					18,847
Hoboken	2,176	41	45	1,617	
Lehigh Val. & R. R.	1,396				3,871
Scattering			94	391	
Totals	11,496	104	4,601	44,146	26,10
Totals last week	10,747	137	5,072	31,066	35,431

Weekly shipments:

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Quar. Beef.
Eastmans Company			3,700
Swift & Company	942		1,998
Nelson Morris	304		4,780
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger			1,228
J. Shamberg & Son	1,427		2,340
Pritchard, Moore & Co.	160		
J. A. Hathaway	150		
G. F. Lough & Co.	18		
A. Strauss	26		
D. G. Culver	35		
L. S. Dillenback		80	
Total shipments	3,583	80	12,618
Total shipments last week	2,378	119	12,290
Boston "this week"	2,957	2,823	11,606
Baltimore "	1,287	1,004	1,437
Philad'a. "	700		1,010
Montreal "	3,975	3,092	
To London	3,769	2,816	3,495
To Liverpool	6,264	2,802	20,876
To Glasgow	1,849	1,603	
To B. Intol.	342		
To Ant.	30		1,950
To Southampton			
To Bermuda and West Indies	78	80	
Totals to all ports	12,602	7,001	36,671
" " last week	10,561	5,477	25,584

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to choice native steers	5 15 a 5 35
Medium to fair native steers	4 90 a 5 10
Common native steers	4 25 a 4 85
Stags and Oxen	2 30 a 4 50
Bulls and dry cows	1 80 a 3 80
Good to prime native steers one year ago	4 80 a 4 65

LIVE CALVES.

A fairly active market prevails; veals are very firm with other calves steady. Veals are selling at 5½c, not including tops at 8½c. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb	5 a 8
Live Calves, buttermilks, per lb	3½ a 4½
City dressed veals	10 a 12½

LIVE HOGS.

Prices are in some instances slightly lower, while business has been somewhat dull during the week. We quote:

Hogs, extreme weights (per 100 lbs.)	4 40 a 4 20
Hogs, 180 lbs	4 50 a 4 60
Hogs, 160 lbs	4 45 a 4 65
Hogs, 120 to 140 lbs. (per 100 lbs.)	4 75 a 4 90
Pigs, 93 to 110 lbs	4 75 a 4 80

CHICAGO.

Union Stock Yards—Hogs weak at 5c. lower. Light, \$3.90@4.30; mixed packers, \$3.80@4.27½; heavy shipping grades, \$3.65@4.25; rough packing grades, \$3.65@3.80. Hogs closed weak; packers bought 15,000; shippers bought 7,000; left over, 5,000. The estimated receipts for to-morrow are 16,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs slow at \$3.40@4.30.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs fairly active; 11 cars on sale. Yorkers, \$4.50@4.55; mediums, \$4.40@4.45; heavy, \$4.40; pigs, \$4.35@4.40; roughs, \$3.65@3.85; stags, \$2.25@3.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs active; best medium weights and Yorkers, \$4.45@4.50; common to fair Yorkers, \$4.25@4.40; pigs, \$4.20@4.40; heavy weights, \$4.20@4.30; roughs, \$3@4.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs slow at \$4.15@4.30.

PEORIA.

Live hogs slow at 5@10c. lower; light, \$4@4.15; mixed, \$3.90@4.10; heavy, \$3.85@4.05; roughs, \$3.50@3.75.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs barely steady. Yorkers, \$4.10@4.20; packers, \$3.90@4.15; butchers, \$3.80@4.25.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Influenced by heavy arrivals the market presents a declining feature. Prices are fairly steady, however, but are slightly lower than a week ago. We quote:

Live spring lambs, Southern, per lb	5½ a 6½
" sheep, good to prime, "	5 a 5½
" poor to fair, "	4½ a 4¾

LIVE POULTRY.

Market rules active and in some grades higher. Fowls are selling at 10½c. and all varieties of poultry are selling well at firm prices. We quote:

Spring Chickens, local and Western, per lb.	a 10
" Southern, "	a 9½
Fowls, Local and Western, per lb.	a 10
" Southern, per lb.	a 10½
Roosters, per lb.	a 6
Turkeys, per lb.	a 10
Ducks, Local, per pair	a 70
" Western, per pair	a 60
" Southern, "	a 60
Geese, Local, per pair	1 25 a 1 37
" Western, per pair	1 00 a 1 25
" Southern and Southwestern, per pair	90 a 1 00
Pigeons, old, per pair	a 20
" young, per pair	10 a 15

DRESSED BEEF.

A hopeful feeling prevails in the trade, and while business is not up to normal proportions, the outlook gives promise of material improvement, both in price and demand. Prices continue unchanged. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy	8 a 8½
" light	7½ a 8½
Common to fair Native	7 a 8½
Choice Western, heavy	7½ a 8
" light	7 a 7½
Good to prime Westerns	6½ a 7
Common to fair Texan	6 a 7
Good to choice Heifers	6 a 6½
Common to fair Heifers	a 6
Choice Cows	a 6½
Common to fair Cows	a 5½
Good to choice Oxen and Stags	5½ a 6½
Common to fair Oxen and Stags	a 5
Choice Bulls	5½ a 6½
Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna	4½ a 5½

DRESSED CALVES.

Country dressed calves are in light supply, but with a moderate trade market rules easy at barely steady prices, which latter are, however, slightly below last week's figures. Common to prime veals range from 7@10c, though light handy stock will bring in some instances 10½c. Stock out of condition realizes less than 7c. We quote:

Veals, Country dressed, prime, per lb	10 a 10½
" common to good	a 10
buttermilks	5 a 7½
grassers	5½ a 6½
small	6 a 7½

DRESSED HOGS.

The market is somewhat irregular with regard to prices. Pork is in light supply and, notwithstanding the irregularity referred to in price, are at the moment comparatively light. We quote:

Country dressed, light, per lb.	7 a 7½
" medium, per lb	6 a 6½
" heavy,	4½ a 5½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

A fairly active market prevails with well maintained prices. The business transacted during the week is a decided improvement from the previous one, while still further betterment is looked forward to. We quote:

Good to choice lambs	8 a 9½
Common to medium lambs	7 a 9
Good to prime sheep	6 a 7
Common to medium	5½ a 6½

DRESSED POULTRY.

Fresh supplies of Western goods continue quite moderate, with scarcely any fowls, while the invoices of stocks to arrive are still running largely chickens, with very few fowls.

Brokers, Commission Merchants and Bankers.

Jacob Leaser,
Provision Broker,
429 Produce Exchange,
NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

THOMAS GOULARD & CO.,
Inspectors, Weighers, Etc.
Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Oleo, Oils,
—Etc.—
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

P. G. GRAY,
Broker in Packing House Products, Oils,
Grease, Tallow, Fertilizers, etc.,
PROVISIONS.
45 North Market St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Correspondence Solicited.

H. C. ZAUN,
Provision Broker,
Room 409 Produce Exchange,
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I do a strictly Brokerage business, neither buy nor
sell for my own account. Reference, the Provision
Trade of New York generally.

JOHN JAMISON,
Philadelphia.
S. P., SMOKED MEATS,
LARD and COMPOUND
... Sold on Commission.

W. Wilson Tickle,
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Will undertake any Commissions for the purchase
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Samples of Cutlery, etc. furnished by parcel post
on receipt of remittance to cover cost.
Orders must be accompanied with cash or its equivalent.

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Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Cotton.
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THE POSSIBILITIES

For money making are unusually good at the
present time, and the extremely low prices now
prevailing should be taken advantage of by the
investor. Our handbook and daily review of the
market sent free upon request. "Facts and Fig-
ures," the best and most complete book published
pertaining to the speculative business, sent to any
address for 10 cents in stamps. Always glad to
correspond with any one concerning the markets
and cheerfully furnish any information wanted in
regard to same. Favor us with a share of your
business and you will not regret placing your or-
ders through our house.

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Gen'l Offices, Entire 10th Floor, 226 LaSalle, Chicago.

The Utility Telegraphic Cipher,
Cloth, \$1.25; Leather, \$1.50. Postpaid.

The Utility Cable Code.

THE UTILITY CODE CO.,

DAVID C. LINK,
General Commission
AND
Export Broker.

411 PRODUCE EXCHANGE
NEW YORK.

OLEO STEARINE A SPECIALTY.

WHEAT AND PORK.

Everything in the situation justifies much higher
prices for wheat and pork and we advise buying on
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Write for information, Market Letter and Reference
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Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil,
Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

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Send for our "Expose of Bucket Shops," Market
Letter, Speculative Manual and Market Sta-
tistics of 55 years, all free.
Write the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade as to
our responsibility.

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Bankers and Brokers,
Established 1880. 10 Pacific Ave., Chicago.

William H. Sterling. George W. Hunt.

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COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,

Grain and Provisions,
Room 602, Royal Insurance Bldg.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

WALTER MILSON,
Commission Merchant
FOR THE PURCHASE OF LIVE HOGS.

997 William St., East Buffalo, N. Y.
N. Y. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
ONLY \$4.00 FOR 52 WEEKLY ISSUES.
FOREIGN, \$5.00.

The Utility Live Stock Cipher,
Leather, \$1.00. Postpaid.
The best to be had for the Packer, the Meat
and Provision, and the Live Stock Men.

2308 VINE STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Neutral Lard, Cottonseed Oil & Fats a Specialty.

HINTS TO PRACTICAL OIL MILLERS
WITH REGARD TO PRESS ROOM AP-
PLIANCES AND METHODS. ORDER
THE BOOK NOW. BLANK CAN BE
FOUND ON PAGE 22.

GEO. F. TAYLOR'S SONS,
BROKERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FERTILIZER CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS,
GLUE, BONEBLACK, TALLOW, ETC.
80 Pine Street and 136 Water Street
Telephone Call, "4830 CORTLANDT." New York City.
Correspondence solicited.

GEO. A. SHAW & CO.,
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Merchandise and Provisions,
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Cincinnati Representative of THE NATIONAL
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JACOB LEVY
PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR
Fat, Suet, Calfskins, Hides, Plates & Bones,
799 First Ave., New York City.
76 KENT STREET, Greenpoint, L. I. 192 THIRD ST Mount Vernon.
Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester
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CHARLES GROLL,
Telephone, 2552 85th St.
Dealer in **Fat and Calfskins,**
Also Plate, Naval and Prime Beef,
548 W. 40th St. (Bet. 10th & 11th Aves.) NEW YORK.

WANTED.--FOR SALE.--BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

NOTICE.

Advertisements in this column to occupy one inch or less are inserted at the minimum rate of one dollar per insertion (one inch of eight lines or less). Fifteen cents per line for every additional line above eight lines. Double rates for headlines.

POSITIONS WANTED.

BEEF EXTRACT.

WANTED—An apparatus for filling 2, 4, 8, and 16-oz. jars with beef extract. Address B. F. A., Box 12, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York.

WANTED.

HORSE BONES AND CATTLE BONES, Thigh Bones, Round Shins, Flat Shins, Blade Shins, Buttock Shins, without Knuckles. Address O. H., THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. 6-Ton Refrigerating Machine WITH ENGINE.

Four and a Half Ton Refrigerating Machine Belt Power.

Taken in Exchange for Larger Machines.
Also One Good Forty H. P. Boiler.

REMINGTON MACHINE CO., Wilmington, Del.

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Three Johnson Filter Presses, 36 Plates. 18 inches diameter, and
One Filter Press, 30 Plates, 18 inches square. Will stand 1,000 pounds to the square inch. Also
One No. 3 Olive Press.

JOSEPH LISTER,
1158-1160 Elston Avenue, Chicago.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE.

A fine shop in good location in Harlem is for sale at reasonable figures. Apply to Publication Office of this paper, 284 Pearl street, New York.

LIVE & DEAD STOCK, ANIMAL PRODUCTS & GEN. PROVISION AGENTS & DEALERS
(correspondence solicited)

EDWD HEYMANS & FILS (PARIS)
(Etab. 1872) 19, rue Béranger FRANCE

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND

Coils,
Ice Cans,
Valves

Complete
FOR
Ice Factory

FOR SALE.

Apply, H. S. P., care

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
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HELP WANTED.

PORK AND BEEF PACKING.

We want a man thoroughly familiar with pork and beef packing, slaughtering and the manufacture of by-products, sufficiently educated to write or furnish valuable articles on these subjects.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

284-286 Pearl St., New York.

Fire caused a loss of \$1,800 near Perry, Texas, to cotton gin, together with four or five tons of cottonseed, small amount of cotton and 150 cords of wood, belonging to Lewis Howell. Insured.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES

American Houses desiring to be represented by good parties in European cities on articles of American manufacture, will do well to correspond with A. G., c/o THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

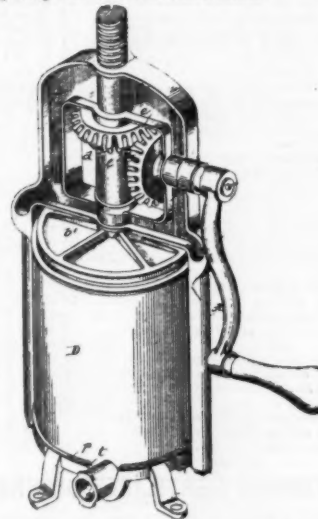
ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT?
DO YOU WANT A POSITION? TRY A
LITTLE AD. ON PAGE 45.

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Patents and Trade Marks Granted up to September 14 Inclusive.

89,824. SAUSAGE-STUFFER PRESS. JOHN V. FINEBERG, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Thomas Devlin and Louis J. McGrath, same place. Filed May 28, 1896. Serial No. 583,265. (No model.)

Claim.—1. The combination in a device of the character described, comprising a reciprocating piston and rod, actuating-gearing herefor, and a removable cylinder, of a frame composed of a base-plate having an interior annular flange or rim within which the cylinder is supported, a yoke-like frame-casting comprising a pair of hollow vertical arms united at the top to form the housing or bearing for the piston-rod and actuating-gearing, and a pair of screw-rods passing through the said arms and secured therein.



2. The combination in a device of the character described with a base-plate having an interior annular upright rim or flange, of a yoke comprising a pair of hollow arms and independent screw-rods, whereby the base-plate is secured to the piston-bearing, and a removable cylinder the base of which is adapted to be supported and maintained within the annular flange of the base-plate, substantially as specified.

3. The combination in a device of the character described, of a frame composed of a base-plate having an inner annular upright rim or flange, a housing or bearing for the piston-rod and its actuating-gearing, a pair of hollow arms and independent screw-rods binding the parts to each other, and a removable cylinder adapted to rest within the annular flange of the base-plate; said cylinder having a depressed recess at its base terminating in a projecting discharge-pipe, and said base-plate having an opening in its annular flange, whereby when the parts are brought into register they are prevented from movement relatively to each other: substantially as described.

80,554. SOAP FOR CLEANING AND DYEING. THE MAYPOLE COMPANY, LONDON, England. Filed Feb. 18, 1897.



Essential feature.—A representation of two human hands in juxtaposition, with the thumbs pointing upward and fingers parallel thereto. Used since January 18, 1896.

A number of interesting patents are omitted this week owing to lack of space.

FOR SALE:—

BEEF REFRIGERATOR IN SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Scales, Tracks and Fittings Complete in Every Respect. Stable in connection. Everything in first-class shape. House but one year old.

Address G., Box 214, "THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER," 284-6 Pearl Street, New York City.

The Fertilizer Market.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The general position of the market continues to improve in anticipation of a better inquiry from consumers this fall, and manufacturers are now disposed to extend their operations. Leading ammoniates are firmer on freer buying and values in many instances have advanced. There is also considerable inquiry from Southern manufacturers for potash salts, and a fair business has been done at regular syndicate prices. Nitrate of soda shows improvement, although as yet the call is limited; still values are firmer. We quote:

Ground bone, fine average, per ton	\$21 00	a23 30
Kainit, future shipment, per 2,000 lbs.	8 80	a 9 00
Kainit, ex store, in bulk	8 80	a 9 00
Kaiseret, future shipments	7 25	a 7 50
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., fut. shp't	1 75	a 1 78
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ship, ex store	1 78	a 1 80
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 67 1/2	a 1 72 1/2
Nitrate of soda, futures	1 65	a 1 67 1/2
Double manure salt (18 & 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1 01	a 1 01 1/2
The same, spot	1 02	a 1 03
High grade manure salt (90 & 98 per cent. sulphate potash), to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1 06 1/2	a 2 00 1/2
Manure salt in bulk, 24 & 36 per cent., per unit O. P.	36 1/2	a 37 1/2
Bone black, spot, per ton	18 00	a16 50
Ammon. superphos., high grade	25 00	a26 00
Dried blood, New York, high grade, fine ground	1 75	a 1 80
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	1 87 1/2	a 1 90
Tankage, per ton	16 50	a17 00
Azotine, per unit	1 65	a 1 70
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b.	8 50	a 9 00
" dry	18 00	a19 00
Sulphate ammonia, 98, per 100 lbs.	2 20	a 2 25
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 05	a 2 10
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs.	5 50	a 5 75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,000 lbs.	3 25	a 3 00
The same, dried	3 25	a 3 45

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The ammoniate market for the past week has lost none of its late activity. Sales are reported this week of ground blood at \$1.87 1/2 and concentrated tankage \$1.00 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago. We quote: Ground blood, \$2 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.65 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; high grade crushed tankage, 10 and 10, \$16 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; high grade crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 18, \$15.50 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$14.50 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; 9 and 20 crushed tankage, \$14, f. o. b. Kansas City; ground blood, \$1.85 to \$1.90, f. o. b. Kansas City; azotine, \$1.00 per unit, delivered New York and Baltimore; high grade crushed tankage, \$2 and 10, delivered Baltimore; acid fish, \$19.50 per unit, f. o. b. factory; dry fish, \$19.50 per ton, Baltimore; foreign gas liquor sulphate of ammonia, \$2.20 to \$2.25, c. i. f., Baltimore and New York.

THE GLUE MARKET.

Demand is more active and a full seasonable trade is in progress. Prices are more firmly held, especially on hide glues, but not quotably higher. All domestic grades are in full supply. Foreign makes at high figures and neglected. We quote:

A Extra, white	22c
1 Extra	18c
1	16c
1 X	14c
1 1/2 Hide, brown	19 1/2c
1 1/2	13c
1 1/2	12c
1 1/2 Bone	10c
1 1/2	9c
1 1/2	8c
1	7c

CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda, 2.15c. for 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, 2.30c. for 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2.50c. pound; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4c. pound; sal soda, 75c. per 100 pounds; carbonate of potash, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2c. pound; caustic potash, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2c. pound; borax, 6c. pound; tale, 1 1/2c. pound; palm oil, 4 1/2 @ 5c. pound; palm kernel oil, 5c. pound; yellow olive oil, 58c. gallon; green olive oil, 53c. gallon; Cochise coconut oil, 7 1/2 @ 7 1/4c. pound; Ceylon coconut oil, 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4c. pound; cottonseed soap stock, 1 1/2c. pound; rosin, \$2 @ \$2.75 per 280 pounds.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

LARDS.

Prime Steam	4 1/2
Neutral	6 1/2
Compound	4 1/2

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearine	5 1/2
---------------	-------

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	35
" No. 1	31
" No. 2	26
Oleo oil, "Extra"	24
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure	45
" Extra	35
No. 1	31

TALLOW.

Low Oil	35
Packers' Prime	4 1/2
No. 2	3 1/2
Edible Tallow	4 1/2

GREASES.

Brown	2 1/2
Yellow	2 1/2
White	3 1/2
Bone	2 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 1/2
Inferior or black fat	1 1/2
Suet	2 1/2
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.	30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. & Y., in tanks	22
Crude	20
Butter oil, barrels	30

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, 16 to 17 units	2.00	Chgo. f. o. b.
Hoof meal, per unit	1.65	
Concent. tankage, 14 to 16 p. c. p. unit	1.65	
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	16.00	
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p. c. per ton	15.00	
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p. c. per ton	13.75	
Unground tankage, 7 & 30 p. c. per ton	11.50	
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p. c. per ton	11.00	
Bone meal, per ton	20.00	
Bones, rough, "packers"	16.50	
Seamed bone meal per ton	16.00	
Ground tankage, \$1 per ton extra		

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$170 per ton 65-70 lbs. average
Hoofs	\$19.00 to \$21.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$50.00 to \$65.00 "
Flat Shin Bones	\$37.50 "
Thigh Bones	\$90 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	a 7 1/2
Pocket Pieces	a 4
Tenderloins	a 12 1/2
Spare ribs	a 4 1/2
Trimnings	a 4 1/2
Ham Trimnings	a 4 1/2
California Butts	a 5 1/2
Boston Butts	a 5 1/2
Cheek Meat	a 3 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Sugar in New Orleans is quoted as follows:	
Pure open kettle	2 1/2 a 2 1/2
Watts, clarified	3 1/2
Plantation granulated	3 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Barrels, Sept. 14	72 1/2 a 75
Lard tierces	80 a 82 1/2

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 18.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sept. 7	9,507	493	14,950	17,378
" 8	15,762	281	26,770	19,616
" 9	11,423	83	23,729	14,424
" 10	9,245	106	18,198	15,065
" 11	217	52	9,955	4,739
" 12	24,000	100	32,040	18,609
Total	64,836	1,103	124,602	87,123
Previous week	60,920	2,338	107,527	78,229
Same week, '96	50,233	2,235	112,758	75,549
" '96	54,542	2,544	95,470	77,074
Receipts, Sept. 14	6,540		12,000	13,000
" 15	18,000		20,000	19,000

(Above receipts estimated.)

Hogs averaged 244 lb last week, against 251 lb the previous week.

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

* The new packing house, which Messrs. B. & M. Rattenbury are erecting at Summerside, near Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, under the supervision of the veteran packing house superintendent, Mr. Geo. Lees, is rapidly nearing completion, and is said to be one of the largest in Canada. Among the machinery to be put in place, there is a No. 2 Anderson cylinder drier, a Boomer & Boschert press, some Stedman disintegrators, two horizontal ice machines and general packing house machinery from Perrin & Co.

* Mr. Louis Frank, of L. Frank & Son Packing Company, packers and jobbers of provisions, of Milwaukee, has returned to his home per steamer Fürst Bismarck after three months' sojourn and travel abroad in company with his two grandsons, the Messrs. Oberndorfer, whom Mr. Frank parted with at Munich, Germany, where they are pursuing their musical studies.

It is estimated that the profits from all sources of the barbecue of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association of Utica, N. Y., held Thursday of last week, as noted in this paper, were \$1,000. The different beef houses donated the meat for the feeding of the vast crowd.

** It is reported that all of the New York slaughterers will purchase calfskins from the butchers for their own account from now on.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Hellmer & Jamison, butchers, Clovis, Cal., have discontinued business.

Wm. Trehella has sold his meat market in Meriden, Conn.

Geo. S. Gregory, meat, Norwalk, Conn., is out of business.

M. M. Brainerd, market, Wallingford, Conn., suffered a loss by fire of \$1,000.

Roland L. Preston has sold his meat business in West Winsted, Conn.

Thos. Best et al., meat, Bridgeport, Conn., have given a real estate mortgage of \$2,500.

Louis P. Krey has retired from the Columbia Packing (not inc.), wholesale smoked meats, Washington, D. C.

The business of Miller & Hart, packers, Chicago, was damaged by fire. Insured.

Ed. C. Hadley, of Hadley & Maher, meats, Richmond, Ind., has given a real estate mortgage for \$1,500.

Christian Reinhardt and wife, groceries and meats, Louisville, Ky., have given a real estate mortgage of \$400.

Jacob D. Ortel, provisions, Baltimore, Md., has been released from a real estate mortgage of \$1,800.

Leopold Pfefferkorn, wholesale and retail meats, Baltimore, Md., has been released from a real estate mortgage of \$17,056.

Cora E. Adams, wife of Rollin Adams, of Adams & Co., retail provisions, Boston, Mass., has filed a married woman's certificate.

Henry C. Ingerson, provisions, Concord, Mass., has given a chattel mortgage for \$200.

George A. Kelley, groceries and provisions, Lowell, Mass., has given a chattel mortgage for \$800.

Wm. A. Kelly, groceries and provisions, Lowell, Mass., has given a chattel mortgage for \$250.

The meat business of John B. Shea, Westfield, Mass., has been attached for \$1,000.

Peddler of Provisions Henry C. Bryant, in Worcester, Mass., has given chattel mortgages of \$100 and \$300 respectively.

Anderson, Beckstrom & Co., meat, Norway, Mich., are succeeded by John E. Anderson.

Austin & Heath, fertilizers, Statesville, N. C., are succeeded by G. M. Heath.

BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, Sept. 11, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on Sept. 11, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Alexander, Morris, 639 2d Ave.; to Cunningham Bros. \$300
Gottlieb & Goldort, 66 Norfolk; to J. Asperian. 60
Klein, Louis, 352 8th St.; to E. Diamond. 55
Mayrovitz, Jacob, 33 Ave. B.; to A. Greenbaum. 150

Bills of Sale.

Brenzinger, Gottlieb, 3016 3d Ave.; to J. Veigel. 500
Glasman, Louis, 243 Monroe; to L. Edelstein. 50
Gross, P. L. & M., 1602 Vanderbilt Ave.; to C. L. Cassel. 80
Will, F. P., 3046 3d Ave.; to E. Schilling. 355

KINGS COUNTY (New York.)**Chattel Mortgages.**

Comelius, A. W., 706 Hancock; to Neu & Reid (Fish Market). 40
Sosnowitz, M., 217 Thatford Ave.; to A. Silverman & Co. 50

Bills of Sale.

Ruby, D., 461 Broadway; to H. Ruby. 1,200

ESSEX COUNTY (New Jersey.)**Chattel Mortgages.**

Rauseher, C. G.; to G. Oertel. 150

HUDSON COUNTY (New Jersey.)

Pirosko, John, Bayonne; to E. Ruhlman & Co. (Stock and Fixtures, Butcher Shop, Horse and Wagon). 100

Judgments.

Kander, Louis; E. C. Swift et al., Newark Beef Co. 72

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The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, Sept. 11, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on Sept. 11, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Fink, Wilhelmine, 146th St. and Willis Ave.; to Michaels & Hamburger (Butter Store Fixtures). 30
Jablonsky, Morris, 101 Forsyth; to M. Goldstein. 400
Kiefe, Fritz, 1608 East End Ave.; to M. Oeltel. 100
Mayer, Dora, 2236 7th Ave.; to Michaels & Hamburger (Store Fixtures). 120
Roth, Minnie, 635 East 9th St.; to Moses Natelson (Butter Store Fixtures). 50

Bills of Sale.

Carstens, John H., 2385 and 2386 Hoffman; to Henry C. Carstens (One-fourth Interest Grocery Fixtures). 700
Muller, Emil, 490 East 146th St.; to O. Seiffert (Butter Fixtures). 1,500
Stemek, J. D., 521 West 49th St.; to H. C. Hainhorst. 500

KINGS COUNTY (New York.)**Chattel Mortgages.**

Barrow, S., 178 Graham Ave.; to B. S. Robinson (Store Fixtures). 20
Chapin, G. F., 12th Ave. and 59th St.; to G. J. Burger (Ice Box). 50
Mensing, J. H., 860 4th Ave.; to W. & A. A. Ahrens. 400
Segelken, Katie M., 341 Flushing Ave.; to H. Keckmann. 850

ESSEX COUNTY (New Jersey.)**Chattel Mortgages.**

Hesseman, Frank; to S. Matz (Groceries). 125

HUDSON COUNTY (New Jersey.)

Kiely, Daniel, Hoboken; to M. Kiely (Stock and Fixtures of Grocery Store). 700

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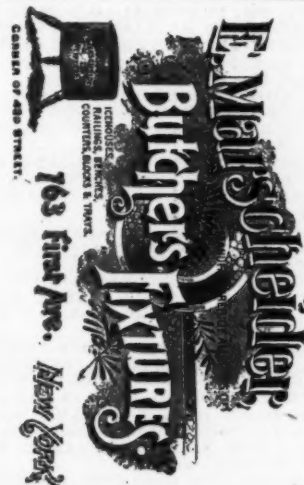
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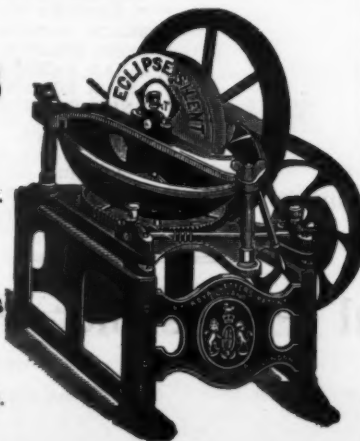
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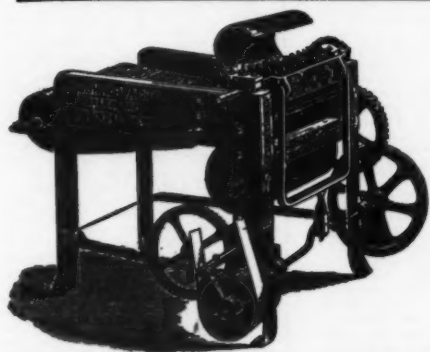
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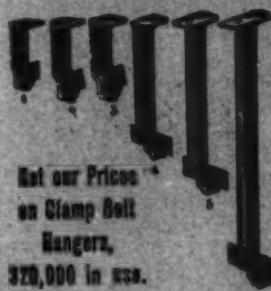
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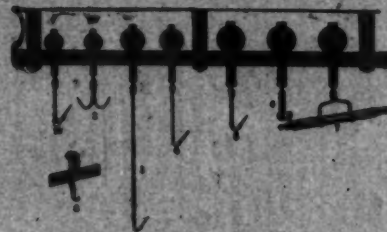


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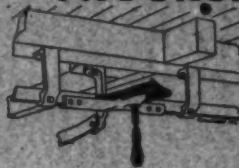
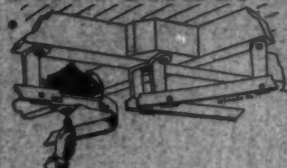


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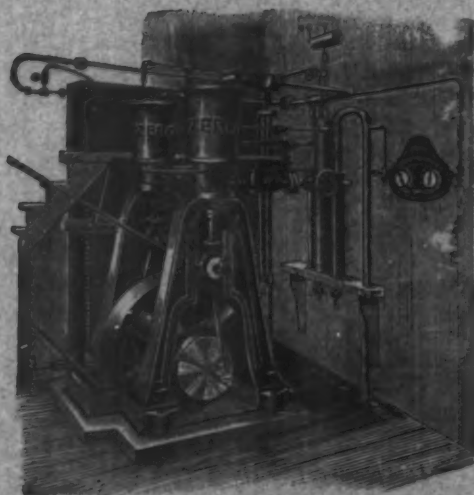
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